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**THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

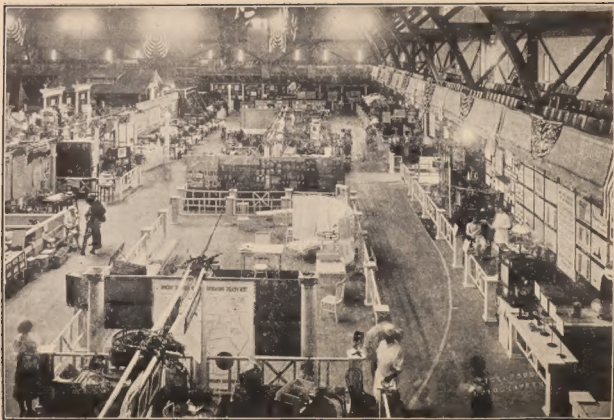
**Department
of Health**

For the Year Ending December 31, 1923

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF NEWARK, N. J.

THIS DEPARTMENT WOULD BE GLAD TO RECEIVE
YOUR PUBLICATIONS IN RETURN.

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M.D., D.P.H.
HEALTH OFFICER.



A corner in our Health Show at Armory during Health Week, June, 1923.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Health

[DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS]

CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1923

COZZOLINO PRINTING COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.



STUNG INTO ACTION

"Socrates likened himself to a gadfly to sting the people of Athens into action. A similar emphasis and earnestness are needed today, that the achievements of the past thirty years in the study of the infectious disease may produce their due fruit."—*A. Stuart M. Chisholm.*

TO THE READER:

It is pleasant to be able to record the year 1923 as being one of low mortality and epidemic prevalence for the City of Newark. It still remains true today that public health can best be promoted by the good will and active assistance of every member of the family, not only when contagious disease occurs but also in conserving that much more important asset, Good Health.

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.,
Health Officer.

Newark, N. J., March 1, 1924.

Acknowledged 3/14

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
[DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS]
CITY OF NEWARK

Director.....FREDERICK C. BREIDENBACH, Mayor
Health Officer.....CHARLES V. CRASTER, M.D., D.P.H.

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Laboratories (Bacteriological, Pathological and Serological)
Hospital Building, 116 Fairmount Avenue.....Phone 9300 Market
Chemist, H. B. BALDWIN, 927 Broad Street.....Phone 1100 Mulberry

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EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

EXECUTIVE DIVISION

CHARLES V. CRASTER.....	<i>Health Officer</i>
DAVID D. CHANDLER (Retired).....	<i>Health Officer</i>
WILLIAM J. BUEHLER.....	<i>Clerk-Bookkeeper</i>
ROBERT F. MORGAN.....	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>
HENRY A. HABIG.....	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>
GRACE O'CONNOR.....	<i>Clerk-Typist</i>
MARCELLA DELACEY.....	<i>Telephone Operator</i>
MALCOLM HUNTER.....	<i>Multigraph Operator</i>
ELBERT S. BALL.....	<i>Clerk, Vital Statistics</i>
CORA B. NATHAN.....	<i>Clerk</i>
AUGUST W. JARGOSCH.....	<i>Janitor</i>
JAMES P. MADDEN.....	<i>Night Custodian</i>
CHARLES A. HARTMAN.....	<i>Janitor</i>
JOSEPH COLLINS.....	<i>Chauffeur</i>

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ANDREW J. BRADY.....	<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>
BERNARD J. CAHILL.....	<i>Health Inspector</i>
LEWIS E. BOUTILLIER.....	<i>Health Inspector</i>

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JOSEPH A. MAGUIRE	ROCCO J. DEL TUFO
PATRICK J. BROGAN	EDWARD A. SMITH
ADOLPH O. ELSASSER	CHRISTOPHER C. NUGENT

JOSEPH F. MCCONNELL

JOHN P. ROGERS.....	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>
ARTHUR VISCIDE.....	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

7

PLUMBING DIVISION

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JACOB KULL

EDWARD P. COULSTON

JOHN L. WHEALAN

PATRICK J MONAGHAN

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ADOLPH E. HOERNIG

HENRY F. KNELLER

WILLIAM G HEILMANN

FRANK C. KREITLER

HENRY KUHMANN

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RICHARD JACKSON

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CHARLES EDELHAUSER

HARRY A. BRYDEN

WILLIAM J MERKLIN

GRACE E. McNALLY..... *Stenographer-Clerk*

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GEORGE W GILMORE

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JOHN A DONOVAN

FREDERICK W NICHOLS

OBADIAH S COLE

GARRETT E St. JOHN

JOSEPH WILLIAM GARDAM..... *Clinic Physician*

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL INSPECTION

Nurses

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FLORENCE M. MAWER	ANNA LIEBLER
SUZANNE A. SADLER	ELEANOR FAHY

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

WATSON F. L. RODEMANN	WILLIAM T. RUMAGE
THOMAS J. KELLY	MEYER JEDEL
ABRAHAM ROTHSEID	M. J. COFFEY

CITY DISPENSARY

HENRY OLTMAN	<i>Apothecary</i>
ARTHUR F. WARREN	<i>Assistant Apothecary</i>
JOSEPH A. SCHRAMM, M.D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>
ALICE I. DORAN	<i>Record Nurse</i>
ELIA SCHWINN	<i>Nurse</i>
LEO J. McMANUS	<i>Dentist</i>
J. E. H. GUTHRIE	<i>Dentist</i>
NATHAN B. HELLER, M.D.	<i>Pathologist</i>
PHILIP BAYER	<i>Masscur</i>
CHARLES ROSE	<i>Masscur</i>
CLARA B. McLELLAND	<i>Massense</i>
MARY A. BAYER	<i>Massense</i>
MARGARET PFITZINGER	<i>Massense</i>
LOUISE MILLER	<i>Massense</i>
VAN S. HURIBURT	<i>Janitor</i>
ROSE MOORE	<i>Cleaner and Helper</i>
MARY B. GRANT	<i>Cleaner and Helper</i>

BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.	<i>Director</i>
EARL LEROY WOOD, M.D.	<i>Assistant Director</i>
MELVINA H. RYAN	<i>Record Nurse</i>
EDNA B. W. SMITH	<i>Visiting Nurse</i>
JAMES CENTANNI	<i>Attendant</i>
JACOB F. SCHAFFER	<i>Attendant</i>
MARY V. BRENNEN	<i>Attendant</i>

LABORATORY

R. N. CONNOLLY, MD	<i>Int. Technologist</i>
THOMAS RIPLEY, MD	<i>Assistant Bacteriologist</i>
H. A. TARBELL, MD	<i>Assistant Bacteriologist</i>
G. WARD DISBROW, M. D.	<i>Assistant Bacteriologist</i>
H. S. MARTLAND, M. D.	<i>Pathologist</i>
JOHN F. DUNN	<i>Culture Collector</i>
WILLIAM J. FOYLE	<i>Culture Collector</i>
THOMAS CROGHAN	<i>Clerk-Typist</i>
MARY FLEURY	<i>Laboratory Assistant</i>
WILBUR FLOCK	<i>Laboratory Assistant</i>

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B. N. W. I. N. M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>
JULIUS SOBIN, M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>

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KATHERINE YELLEN	FREDERIKA HAER
MARTHA I. HUNT	KATHERINE SCHUBEL
CORNELIA WHITEHEAD	JEANNETTE S. LAWRENCE

FLORENCE E. GUTMAN

KATHLEEN B. O'TOOLE	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>
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CHILD HYGIENE DIVISION

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ARTHUR J. ELLIS, M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>
PAUL H. HOSP, M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>
CLARENCE S. JANIFER, M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>
SIDNEY B. RAWITZ, M. D.	<i>Clinic Physician</i>

Visiting Nurses

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SARAH LAMBERT	PAULINE COCOZZA
EDITH EVANS	ELIZABETH EGBERT
HELEN C. O'MALLEY	FLORENCE M. SMITH
FLORENCE E. FREEMAN	MARGARET P. CULLEN
EDITH C. BOYCE	HAZEL PADDOCK
LAUREL A. STREIT	ANNA T. REILLY
IDA E. LONG	ANNA SCANLON

LORETTA LYONS

ROSALIE GROSS	<i>Clerk-Stenographer</i>
ROSE CONDURSE	<i>Cleaner and Helper</i>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health Officer

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Health Officer

*To the Honorable Fred C Breidenbach, Mayor, Director
of Public Affairs*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the report
of the Department of Health for the year 1923

Respectfully,

CHAS. V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.,
Health Officer.

1923 A REMARKABLE YEAR

In few years during the last decade in Newark has there been recorded so remarkable a decrease in the prevalence of contagious disease as that for the year 1923, the number of reported cases being 2765 less than for the previous year. Although this was mainly under the two heads of influenza and whooping cough, quite notable decreases were observed in other forms of contagion during the year. The experience of Newark in this respect was also that of nearly all large cities in the country as well as apparently a nation-wide phenomenon for the year.

INFLUENZA LESS

Although there was a remarkable fall in the influenza cases reported for the year, there was an increase in the deaths from influenza indicating a less wide distribution of the disease but an increase in the serious infections resulting in death. There was also a high incidence of measles, which followed a year of similar morbidity in 1922.

MEASLES PERSISTENT

Why there should be a lowered incidence of influenza during 1923, a disease for which no quarantine is required and no placarding of premises carried out and an increase in measles for which both these procedures are enforced is one of the inconsistencies of disease control demonstrating again the bearing of unknown factors upon the spread of contagion. The explanation may be the existence at certain times of more susceptible individuals in the one case than in the other and the more infectious character of measles before the cardinal diagnostic sign of the rash is developed. Many influenza attacks are mild so that little medical attention is asked for or required in the majority of instances, which points to the necessity for care in treating the "common cold." The year was apparently propitious for the spread of chickenpox, a considerable increase in these cases being recorded. More than fifty per cent of the total decrease in reportable diseases was, however, due to influenza.

WHY EPIDEMIC YEARS

The reason for "off years" for disease has been the subject of much argument. It has been observed that the occurrence of epidemics is at times cyclical, presenting more or less intervals of lessened prevalence. This regular disappearance is not always, however, an annual affair for occasionally a high winter epidemic rate may be continued into the following season for two or even three succeeding years. When this occurs, however, there is always observed a much lower incidence rate during the summer. This is particularly true of diseases of the respiratory system as in the case of measles, pneumonia and influenza. The dormant infection carried over to the following winter is of sufficient intensity to spread with great rapidity as weather conditions become favorable.

The occurrence of epidemic years must also depend upon a variety of social and economic conditions including the virtually constant changes occurring in the age grouping of city populations. This latter, however, should take into account the habits and customs of individuals in relation to the daily life of the community insofar as these predispose towards infection of disease. A seeming contradiction is that adjacent communities with similar age groupings and like racial lines may be quite differently affected during epidemic years and experience high peaks of disease for no ascertainable reason than an unusual geographical position. This was very clearly shown in adjacent localities affected by the epidemic of infantile paralysis of 1916.

It is true, however, that this apparently occult influence applies more particularly to the epidemics of respiratory disease which are difficult or impossible of control under present methods. The sanitary index which indicates the efficiency of such control does not usually include epidemic diseases except those known to be within the means of modern methods of prevention.

MORTALITY FOR 1923

The total number of deaths from all causes in the City during 1923 was 5,123, making a death rate of 11.7 per thousand upon an estimated population of 439,000. This rate is four tenths of a point lower than for 1922, when the rate was 12.1 per thousand. With the exception of 1921, a year of great freedom from epidemics, the rate registered for 1923 is the lowest on record, and is well below the average for the five year period 1918 to 1922 which was 13.8 per 1,000.

A lessened prevalence of epidemic diseases of children is always reflected in a lower general mortality. In this respect 1923 has recorded a welcome decrease in those

diseases usually said to be preventable such as diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diarrhoea, diseases of children. There is, however, still an unnecessary mortality from a number of constitutional maladies which might well be classed as preventable. These are organic heart disease, cancer, Bright's disease and apoplexy. Another class of mortality and that truly preventable are the deaths from accidents, especially those caused by automobiles. The following rates Mortality, Birth and Infant Mortality are for the six years 1918 to 1923:

	Years					
Rate	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Mortality Rate (Crude) . . .	11.7	12.1	11.2	13.4	12.5	19.7
Birth Rates	25.3	25.4	27.5	28.3	25.7	27.0
Infant Mortality	68.0	74.8	71.5	84.7	76.2	104.7

DECREASED MORTALITY BY SPECIAL CAUSES

The mortality from the following causes of death was lessened during 1923 as compared with the previous year.

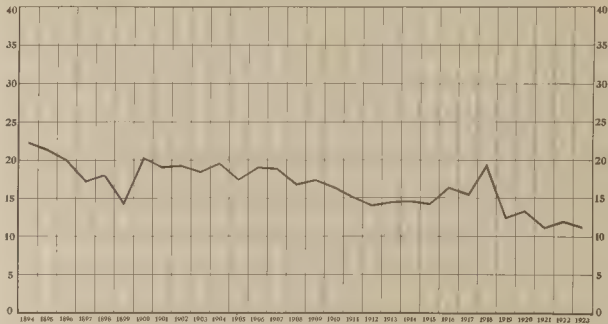
Disease	1923	1922	Decreased Deaths
Measles	41	46	5
Scarlet Fever	5	15	10
Whooping Cough	19	28	9
Diphtheria	34	73	39
Epidemic Meningitis	15	16	1
Pneumonia	547	571	24
Apoplexy	336	346	10
Tuberculosis all forms	406	428	22
Diarrhoea (under 5)	133	187	54
Bright's Disease	340	346	6
Puerperal Deaths	52	58	6

RECENT TRENDS IN MORTALITY

The general death rate of the city has been lowered in a remarkable degree since 1895 when it was 22.28 per 1,000.

Newark's Annual Death Rates

(Rate per 1,000 Population)



Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health, Newark, N. J.

population to 117 per 1000 in 1923. Some estimate in life saving by these figures is indicated, when we say that the lowered mortality represents the saving of 4,560 lives in this city every year. This decrease has taken place under quite a number of special causes. If we are to believe the historical records of disease, it is evident that we have not only decreases in virulence of various epidemic diseases, but also changes in the seasonal visitation and in the age period of the individual who is susceptible as well.

Syphilis was epidemic in the fifteenth century in an acute and rapidly fatal form, whereas now only its terminal stages, many years after the initial attack, may have a fatal ending. Similarly leprosy was a wide spread and dreaded affliction, differing from its more modern circumstances of prevalence in such a way as to suggest that changes may have taken place in the individual susceptibility. Observation in recent years of the prevalence of our modern epidemics such as Scarlet Fever and Measles, tend to show a decrease in the ratio of attack and mortality. There are also endemic seasonal prevalences as well as epidemics not depending upon season or other known causes.

Some diseases, however, of which we have authentic records of former devastation still maintain their classic symptoms with unaltered power to produce fatal results. This is notably true of cholera and bubonic plague. Ascribing, as is frequently done, the modern immunity from malarial plagues to an advance of preventive medicine, some part may indeed be due to changes brought about by altered states of body susceptibility. Huxley states that "every variety to which a species may give rise is either worse or better adapted to surrounding circumstances than its parents. If better adapted, it must sooner or later improve its progenitors from the face of the earth." More attention has been given to this theory of immunity recently, indicat-

ing, as it does the possibility of a constantly increasing resistance to the virus of disease, brought about by the reactions of the body tissues. This would explain the continued existence of domestic epidemic infections, against which we have not as yet established a sufficient immunity to ward off infection. The power of the virus to produce fatal results, although diminishing, has so far resisted our utmost efforts at eradication. Such infections include measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox and mumps, all principally diseases of early life.

Susceptibility to these infections being evident, there can be little doubt that the opportunities for exposure to infection are legion in a modern community. There must be only a few persons who are hereditarily immune, for the vast majority of adults appear to have passed through the ordeal of one or all the epidemic diseases of childhood. With the exception of diphtheria, there are no means of ascertaining the existence of natural susceptibility to disease, its presence or its absence in the individual being usually only demonstrated by the onset of disease symptoms.

There are doubtless many factors which influence the prevalence and mortality, which vary with each infection. It is evident, however, that the season of prevalence and the ages of the individual must be important at times in deciding infection and perhaps mortality. In the deaths and other heads than epidemics, there are also continually changing conditions not only in community manners, but also in the habits of the individual, which will influence the onset of many diseases principally constitutional. These naturally include tuberculosis, heart disease, Bright's disease, cirrhosis of the liver, apoplexy and cancer.

It is instructive to glance over the proportional ratio of the various causes of death to the general mortality. For 1923 the largest proportion of deaths in Newark were at

tributed to organic heart disease with 13.92% of the whole. Of these deaths, 77.2% were at forty five years and over. *LOCALITY OF DEATHS FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE* which is a matter of concern and a distinct menace to the community. The percentage of all deaths from 1917 to 1921, from organic heart disease, was 9.2%. It is significant, however, that in Hospital Statistics, heart disease as a cause of death is not so prominent as in city mortality figures.

Pneumonia in both types was responsible for 10.47% of the 1923 deaths. This fatality, although generally constant, has shown an increase in recent years and is specially emphasized at the two extremes of life, 33.3% of these deaths were under five years of age and 42.0% were forty-five or over. Fatality from broncho-pneumonia is very much increased during epidemics of measles in children and influenza among adults.

The proportion of deaths from cancer to the gross mortality was 7.78% for 1923. This is an increase over the ten year period, ending 1921. In few diseases of both sexes is there so much preference shown for females as in cancer. Among 406 deaths in 1923, 238 were in women. Eighty five per cent of the fatal cases were over 45 years of age.

There has been for some time a decreasing mortality from Bright's Disease which in 1923 amounted to 6.51% of the total. It is natural during these times of prohibition to look for a lessened mortality from Bright's Disease, which is so intimately related to intemperance and its resulting exposure.

MORTALITY UNDER SPECIAL HEADS, 1923

MEASLES AND PNEUMONIA

The number of deaths due to measles and pneumonia was 588 or 29 less than for the previous year 1922. Although measles was epidemic in the city during the early months of the year, the decreased deaths from this cause as well as from pneumonia would suggest a lessened virulence from these infections.

The extreme gravity of measles among the very young is shown by 39 of the 41 deaths being recorded as under five years of age, 28 of these were under two years of age. Next to the heart disease the mortality under pneumonia exceeded that of any other special cause of death.

Among the 547 deaths from this cause 94 were under five years of age, 182 under five years of age and 230 at forty five years and above. More than half the deaths from broncho pneumonia, 127 out of 219, occurred under five years of age. Pneumonia is thus seen to attack the very young and the old, to affect individual whose resistance has been lowered either by disease or by the increasing infirmities of age.

Measles has long been reported as typically a seasonal disease, the months of low temperature being favorable for its spread. It is frequently seen that there are, however, two semi-annual peaks of prevalence, an early spring maximum in April and a secondary high prevalence in December. It may be said of measles that it is one of the few epidemic diseases still exercising undisputed sway in modern communities. It is questionable whether the disease is any less common than formerly although the mortality is less. The case fatality has been around two per cent., but is very variable in different years and for individual communities. In an outbreak of measles at the New York Quarantine Station in 1911, among immigrant children, the

fatality rate was 10.7%. The estimates, however, of mortality from this disease are not always accurate as the terminal pneumonias following upon measles symptoms are so masked as to escape diagnosis. The ratio of mortality to the general rate is less than one per cent. The age period of susceptibility in measles is important. Over 80% of all cases are under ten years and eighty nine per cent of all deaths are under five years of age. Severity of measles is known to diminish with age, deaths over ten years of age being rare.

SCARLET FEVER

The rising tide of scarlet fever prevalence which since 1917 has been accompanied by increasing mortality received a check in 1923. It is satisfactory to record that during 1923 only five deaths were recorded from this disease as compared with fifteen deaths during 1922. This establishes a scarlet fever rate of 1.1 per 100,000 which is with the exception of the year 1917 (0.7 per 100,000) the lowest scarlet fever rate ever recorded. Three of the deaths were under five years of age, one at 25.44 years and one at 45.64 years.

Very remarkable changes have taken place in the mortality from Scarlet Fever. This disease formerly prominent as a cause of death in children amounted to 33.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 1894, now has receded to 1.1 per 100,000 for 1923. The type of disease has considerably modified inasmuch as the deaths have been fewer in spite of quite large epidemic proportions. For instance, during 1923 596 cases were reported with five deaths making a fatality of 0.8%. This is remarkable as a modern experience of diminished virulence, for dating from the time of Sydenham, few diseases could compare with Scarlet Fever in its range of incidence and mortality. This change in case mortality is significant of altered susceptibility concerning which we as yet know little. That we have to deal

with true Scarlet Fever, however, is evident in having even the mortality among the susceptible. The reduction in the rate since 1894 represents an annual saving of 120 children's lives in this city. In the susceptibility to Scarlet Fever age plays an important part, nearly 70% of all cases being under ten years.

It is notable, however, that the susceptibility to the disease is extended much beyond ten years. No very definite immunity seems to be established before fifteen years. The age mortality shows clearly that the deaths are confined to the very young, nearly all the deaths being under five years of age. The curve in seasonal prevalence for Scarlet Fever is fairly constant, being highest in early spring (March), which is the peak of an increasing morbidity starting from October and falling off until July.

DIPHTHERIA

There were 34 deaths from diphtheria during the year, a decrease of 39 as compared with 1922. This establishes a rate of 7.7 per 100,000 which is the lowest mortality from this disease ever recorded in Newark. This is more than a fifty per cent reduction in the rate for 1922 which was 16.9 per 100,000.

In no previous year has the mortality from diphtheria ever been below 10 per 100,000. Indeed since 1917 the fatality from this disease has been on the increase in spite of the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin and the prevention and educational campaign for the early administration of this remedy. This record low rate for diphtheria mortality coming as it does so soon after the active adoption of the Schick test and toxin antitoxin immunization for the children of the public and parochial schools is an achievement to be noted. Similar reduction in this fatality has been observed in New York and other cities where the new preventive measures against diphtheria have been car-

rickled out. Among the 34 deaths recorded 26 were in the pre-school period under five years of age. Seven were at ages from 5 to 14 years.

With the exception of Smallpox, there is no more remarkable evidence of the control of a formerly fatal disease by biological methods than in the case of Diphtheria. In 1895, the year previous to the general introduction of antitoxin, the death rate from Diphtheria in Newark was 126.6 per 100,000 population. To-day that rate in 1923 was 7.7 per 100,000. Stated in more terms of life saving, there are 521 children saved from death every year, in this city from this cause. Although the fatality from the disease has been so dramatically pulled down, there is still a wide prevalence of the disease in most cities. It is for this reason that the Schick test is employed for the purpose of identifying and immunizing those children who are shown to be susceptible to infection.

Diphtheria is a disease of all seasons. There are, however, certain months of high prevalence usually starting from the month of August to a high peak in January. There are, however, many exceptions to this. The case fatality has fallen in a remarkable degree to an average of a little over five per cent. Nearly 70% of the mortality is under five years of age. Many of these deaths in children, when not treated, showed the seriousness of the disease as indicated by all the organs involved. When used in the majority of cases. A record of 622 cases not treated with antitoxin, extending over a period of five years in Newark, showed a death rate of 23%. In all respiratory epidemics, such as measles, the throat is the first to be attacked. The routine throat swab is a precaution not to be neglected in families where measles occurs.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis have been de-

creasing for many years and at a very rapid rate since 1917. In that year the deaths per 100,000 numbered 202.5. The recorded deaths for 1923 from this cause were 406 as compared with 128 for 1922 and the rate was 92.5 per 100,000 for 1923. Such a spectacular reduction in the fatality from so widespread a disease as tuberculosis is certainly something to marvel at. It is, however, the logical result of knowledge and publicity about the disease now so generally brought to the public. In such a social ailment as tuberculosis the cooperation of the public as well as the patient is vital in any effort to clean up this plague. Not the least important in the improved mortality is the gospel of hope that has given the patient knowledge of the "fighting chance" for recovery.

The disease has now been displaced as the chief cause of death in this country, but still takes a great toll of the young and useful citizens. Among the 406 recorded tuberculosis deaths in Newark in 1923, 100 were between 25 and 44 years and 96 were between 15 and 24 years. Among the 17 deaths from tuberculous meningitis 13 were under 5 years of age. These latter indicate the extreme virulence of the disease among children, and a fact of which the disease always fatal.

The history of Tuberculosis in Newark is one marked by an unusual mortality not particularly to be accounted for by the conditions found in the community, so that the death rate from the disease is no longer as very favorably in the past with other cities of similar population. The death rate from tuberculosis in 1917 was 298.5 per 100,000 population, while the rate has since then been a gross cut fall to the present year. The rate for 1923 was 92.5 per 100,000. For the five year period 1917-1921, tuberculosis (all forms) was responsible for 10.6% of all mortality. In

1923 the ratio was reduced to 0.84% for pulmonary tuberculosis so that one death out of every twelve is our present proportion.

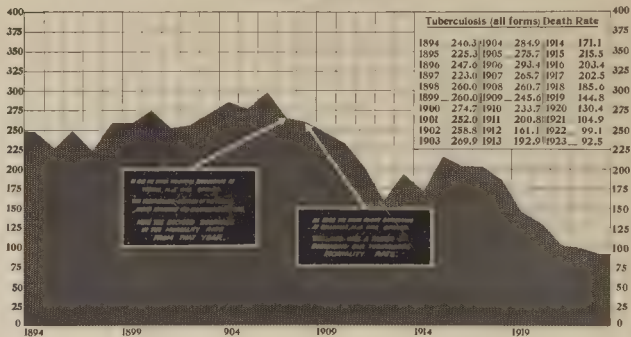
The greater part of this lowering of the rate is of course due to less pulmonary tuberculosis, but there is also a lessened rate from the other forms of the disease. Who nowadays sees or hears of a case of *Tabes Mesenterica*, once so common a cause of death among children? It is evident that we are experiencing a true decline in the fatality from this disease, which has not, however, lost anything of its former character in taking a great toll of young adults between the ages of fifteen and forty-four years. Almost half the deaths occur between twenty-five and forty-four years. The extremes of age seem remarkably exempt from this fatality for during 1923 4.2% of deaths from this cause were under five years and 3.2% at sixty-five years and over.

A large factor in the improvement has been more hospital and sanatorium beds for the disease. The lessened mortality figures have always followed more liberal accommodation for bed cases. There has also been a distinct improvement in the attitude of the public and the physician to this disease. The hopeless case with the advanced stage of cavity formation and exhaustion are now infrequent crotchets along the streets and highways. Such cases formerly died upon the Dispensary steps or were found collapsed upon streets or in saloons and lodging houses.

The commonest type found now is the moderately advanced or incipient sufferer who at least has a fighting chance of recovery and for whose accommodation dispensary service and sanatorium accommodation is available in fairly abundant measure. There is still, however, a lack of accommodation for children in the County and State and a need of institutions for the reception of whole fam-

Mortality from Tuberculosis, Newark, N.J.

(Rate per 100,000 Population)



Vital Statistic Division, Dept. of Health, Newark, N.J.

dies for rebuilding physically and for medical anti-tuberculous measures. A potent factor in reducing the death rate has also been a wider knowledge that tuberculosis may be treated in the home with as good results as in the sanatorium, provided that a properly ordered regime and open air life could be carried out consistently and faithfully by the patients. This latter view has somewhat cut down our estimate of the sanatorium beds required to meet our requirements. Still, the one bed for each annual death from the disease does not seem to be a requirement in excess of our present needs if we include children as well as adults.

PNEUMONIA

Although classed as epidemic diseases, the pneumonias are only such under special conditions. This is particularly true of the pneumonias, the type found as a complication in many epidemic infectious diseases. Lobar pneumonia on the other hand is purely endemic, is a true seasonal disease and could not exist without the immediate forces of a boom and drop with sudden rapid changes of temperatures and humidity. The curve of prevalence always starts with the onset of cold weather and has a peak in late February or March each year. The case fatality is not constant and varies with each winter, ranging between 25 to 40 per cent. The so-called high proportion of deaths from pneumonia to the whole mortality for the five-year period 1917 to 1921 of 13.2% is, of course, due to the influenza epidemic in 1918 and 1920. The average ratio is about ten per cent. of all deaths. In no other disease is susceptibility in all ages so general as is the case with pneumonia. There is, however, a marked difference in the age incidence of the two types. 40.8% of all deaths are under 15 years, while 79.9% of the pneumonia type are under ten years. In lobar pneumonia 19.2% of

all fatal cases were under five years. In broncho pneumonia 63% of all fatal cases were at this age period.

How far susceptibility and immunity are factors in age group incidence depends upon the existence of other influences such as those of personal habits and community relationship. In reviewing the age period groups of disease and mortality, there appears to be at the two extremes of life the two opposite types of incidence, grouped in opposite types of disease. In infancy the epidemic respiratory infections predominate, in age this place is taken by the so called constitutional diseases. To such an extent is this true that it is generally held that immunity susceptibility combination is the rule. There is reason to suppose, however, that in the somewhat infrequent incidence of diphtheria under twelve months and of pulmonary tuberculosis under five years, we have exceptions to the general rule. The type susceptibility of these diseases is sustained by a knowledge of tissue of associated cell processes being in the nature of reactions to surrounding media. At the age of birth there is usually a long absence of stimulus of this kind, so that susceptibility rather than immunity will be the more usual condition existing at birth.

TYPHOID FEVER

The somewhat inexplicable rise in the typhoid rate for the city in recent years has received a check for 1923, the number of cases reported during the year being reduced nearly fifty per cent. below the figures for 1922; 66 cases to 117 for the previous year.

The 11 deaths reported for the period would, however, indicate an undue proportion of missed or undiagnosed cases, inasmuch as the fatality is very near 10 per cent. The 1923 typhoid rate for the city is, however, a low one, 2.5 per 100,000 population. The typhoid cases reported

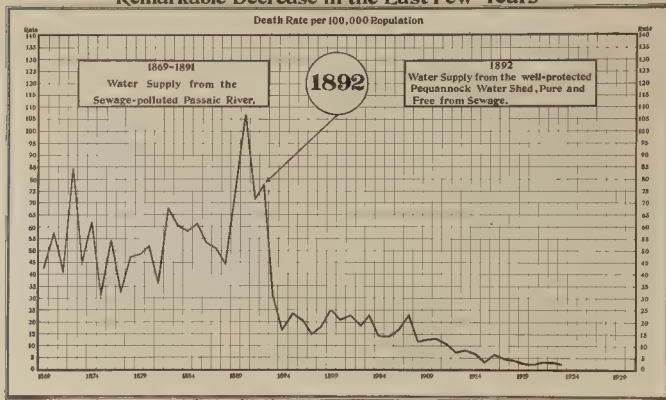
were in nearly every age period. More males were attacked than females, 40 to 20. There were as usual two summits of infection, January and October. The latter due to vacation infections, however, rapidly falling, showing an increasing regard for sanitation in those places chosen for summer vacations.

With the cessation of epidemic typhoid fever in recent years it has been possible to realize its perennial presence in most cities. The history of the disease in Newark is a replica of similar results in other cities. As soon as polluted water supplies are changed to clean and well protected sources, typhoid fever is virtually eliminated as a factor in public sanitation. From an average annual mortality of around 40 per 100,000 population onwards since 1869, with occasional epidemic flare-ups, in which the figures were much higher, such as in 1890 when it was over 105 per 100,000, the disease and death rate has fallen steadily. In 1892, when the New Pequannock Water Supply became available, the rate was 78 per 100,000. Two years later it reached the low mark of 16.7 and is now under 2.5 per 100,000. The endemic type of typhoid is always with us but is also subject to an annual fluctuation. The vacation typhoid commences with a low incidence in the early months of the year; there is a fairly even increase until August when a sudden summer rise takes place with a peak in September or October.

The case fatality of typhoid is usually around 10 per cent., but the greatest during the months of greatest prevalence. Among the cause is there apparently such an immunity to infection under five years of age. It has a decided preference for youth. Forty six per cent. of the prevalence are under 17 years of age, the mortality is between fifteen and thirty four years of age. It is more fatal in the later age periods. The importance of the carrier of typhoid fever was emphasized

Newark's Water Supply Greatly Reduces Typhoid Fever Menace

Remarkable Decrease in the Last Few Years



Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health, Newark, New Jersey

in the outbreak of typhoid experienced in Newark last fall when thirty-five cases and three deaths were reported as a result of an infected milk supply brought about by the presence of a carrier, Tony La Bella, on a dairy farm.

APOPLEXY

The deaths from apoplexy in 1923 numbered 336, a decrease of ten as compared with 1922. Inasmuch as in recent years there has been a tendency in most mortality figures to note an increase from this cause of death it is unusual and satisfactory to be able to record a lessened fatality. Apoplexy is, of course, a symptom of a constitutional malady, known as arteriosclerosis which is now generally believed to be a preventable disease well within the view of those advocating life extension. Nearly all the mortality from apoplexy is found in ages over 45 years. It is generally regarded as more frequent among men, but this is not generally the case. In the 336 deaths from apoplexy in 1923, 187 were among women and 149 among men.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

The decreased deaths from Bright's disease of the kidneys noted in 1922 was continued in a lesser degree in 1923. The 340 deaths from this cause were 6 less than for the previous year. That this disease is essentially one of later life is shown by the fact that 261 out of 340 deaths were recorded after 45 years of age.

Bright's disease being one of the "wear and tear" results is essentially a preventable cause of death. It has a definite period of incubation, is insidious in its onset, but in the early stages the signs of onset are insidious and easily disregarded. For a real effort to control Bright's disease every man over 40 years of age should have a physical examination by his family physician.

PUERPERAL DEATHS

The puerperal deaths at child birth recorded during 1923 numbered 52, being 6 less than for the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the deaths from this cause are becoming less frequent in Newark. The only accurate method of estimation, however, is a rate established upon the number of births recorded. Maternal mortality has shown a tendency to rise in recent years in most civilized communities. The causes are as yet obscure and are under observation and investigation by a number of experts and committees. Meanwhile there can be no question that prenatal advice and instruction as well as skilled medical aid and efficient nursing are the minimum needs that well informed public opinion should require to be accessible to all, rich and poor alike.

INCREASED MORTALITY BY SPECIAL CAUSES

The mortality for 1923 has shown an increase under certain special heads. The following table gives this increased fatality.

Disease	Year 1923	Year 1922	Increased Deaths
Influenza	72	57	15
Organic Heart Disease	727	640	87
Infantile Paralysis	4	1	3
Cancer	406	379	27
Accident	338	257	81

INFLUENZA

Since the pandemic of influenza in 1918 there have been from time to time recurring local waves of the disease experienced during winter months. In 1923 there were 72 deaths recorded due to influenza being an increase of 15 above the previous year. Although the common cold at times is regarded as influenza by both physicians and pa-

tients it is reasonable to suppose that there does exist an endemic form of influenza capable of endangering the lives of the feeble and impoverished. That it is true epidemic influenza is not probable in the vast majority of cases. There has been, however, an increasing prevalence of the malady in recent years, and it probably will take a large toll of lives as more and more of the population loose the immunity gained by the epidemic of 1918. Among the 72 recorded deaths, 58 were in persons over 25 years of age.

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

It is a disturbing fact of modern life that deaths from organic heart disease are increasing rapidly. It is now the principal cause of death in national as well as local mortality statistics, having exceeded for some time the deaths due to tuberculosis. In 1923 organic heart disease caused the death of 727 persons as compared with 640 for 1922, an increase of 87. In 1922 the increase from this cause of death was 130 more than in 1921. It is now by far the most frequent cause of death in Newark, the rates for the principal causes per 100,000 being as follows.

Disease	1923	
	Rates per 100,000	
Organic Heart Disease	165	6
Pneumonia—all forms	124	6
Cancer	92	5
Tuberculosis—all forms	92	5
Apoplexy	76	5
Bright's Disease	77	4

Among the 727 deaths from organic heart disease in 1923 561 or over 77 per cent. occurred at ages over 45 years. We have been a tragedy of neglect. It has been shown that the heart muscle has an ample reserve of power to carry through an individual to his natural span of years. It is only through abuse of this organ either by taxing its

powers continually through a number of years or by actual damage to its mechanism by the presence of various bacterial infections that its defense is broken down.

It is probable that the present generation is suffering for the sins of omission and commission of previous years. The damage done to the heart by rheumatic attacks, by food infections, by diseased adenoids, tonsils and teeth is never entirely recovered from although sufficient heart compensation is established to enable the worst cardiac cripple to reach middle life. After that period the degeneration of the muscular system of the body also affects the heart with the consequent collapse of mechanical function.

Heart diseases are preventable in childhood if infection can be prevented and irreparable damage to the heart avoided. More solicitude for childish ailments by parents and physicians will do much to detect latent causes of disease.

CANCER

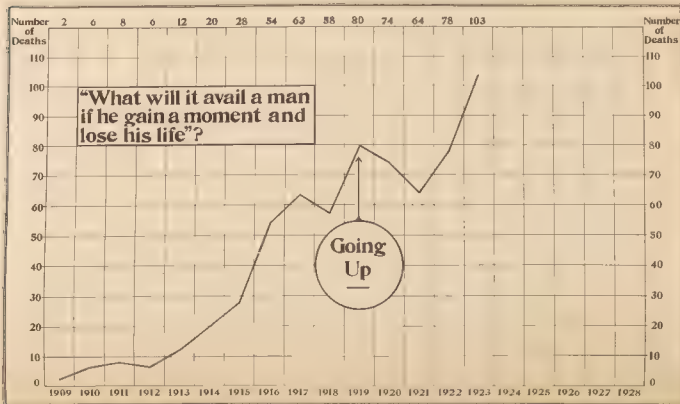
The deaths from cancer numbered 406 and are an increase of 27 over the previous year. The increase in cancer deaths has been observed in all states and countries during the last decade. The reason for this is not as yet clear. It has been attributed to better diagnosis of the disease by physicians and to the fact that more people reach middle life than formerly. In 1922 the cancer deaths showed a decrease of 29 below the previous year, so that the relative increase does not appear to be great.

In the 406 cancer deaths, 345 were at ages above 45 years. More women died from this cause than men, 238 to 168.

ACCIDENTS

Deaths from accidents are increasing in Newark. During 1923 there were 338 fatalities from this cause, an increase of 81 more than in 1922. By far the greater num

Number of Persons Killed in Automobile Accidents in Newark, N.J.



all of these are reported as due to automobiles numbering 103. Falls were responsible for 55 deaths, burns and scalds 43, carbonating gas poisoning fatalities numbered 33. Eleven deaths occurred as due to machinery accidents and fifteen as a result of poisonings and the same number of deaths were due to drownings during the year. Among the 338 accidents of all ages, 47 were reported in children under 5 years of age, 61 from 5 to 19 years, 165 from 20 to 59 years and 65 at the age of 60 years and over. (See special chart.)

Among the 103 automobile fatalities, 8 occurred among children under 5 years, 47 at ages 5 and 19 years and 48 at ages over 20 years.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS
(68.0 Lowest on Record)

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1900	184.4	1912	98.9
1901	170.9	1913	92.4
1902	173.7	1914	96.8
1903	130.2	1915	85.3
1904	150.1	1916	89.6
1905	140.9	1917	87.8
1906	156.4	1918	104.7
1907	135.2	1919	76.2
1908	131.2	1920	84.7
1909	115.9	1921	71.5
1910	120.7	1922	74.8
1911	97.4	1923	68.0

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The number of children who died under one year of age in 1923 was 756 as compared with 822 during 1922. This makes the infant mortality rate of 68.0 per 1,000 living births. This rate is 6.8 points less than that recorded for the previous year which was 74.8. This is the lowest infant

mortality rate ever recorded for Newark. The average infant mortality rate for the five year period 1918 to 1922 was 82.4 per 1,000 recorded births. This satisfactory infant mortality rate has not been reached without strenuous and consistent work by the Division of Child Hygiene of this Department. Through these activities the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases of children has been steadily lowered.

The deaths from this cause numbered 133 in 1923, a saving of 54 babies' lives as compared with 1922.

BIRTH RATE

The total number of births recorded in the city for 1923 was 11,111, making an annual birth rate of 25.3 per thousand of population. This is one tenth of a point less than for 1922, which was 25.4 per 1,000. Lower rates than this have been recorded for the City of Newark such as that for 1900 which was 24.8, and 1907, 24.0. The number of births recorded was 18 more than for the previous year and is 555 less than the average for the five year period 1918-1922.

The reasons for the lowering birth rate are many and varied. Its effects can most logically be met by saving the babies that are born by every activity which will secure the health of the mother and the child.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AMONG COLORED POPULATION

There were 475 deaths recorded for the year 1923 among an estimated colored population of 19,000, making a mortality rate of 25.0 per 1,000 for these people. This rate is 13.1 per thousand higher than the general death rate for the city. The most common cause of death was pneumonia 91 deaths, tuberculosis of lungs being second with 67 deaths. Deaths from congenital debility numbered 25 and Bright's disease, 33.

Total number of colored births	712
Total number of colored deaths (under 1 yr)	80
Colored infant mortality rate	112.4
Total number of deaths (under 1 month)	33
Colored infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 month)	46.3

There were 78 deaths among colored people from tuberculosis (all forms) for the year of 1923, making a death rate of 41.5 per 100,000, based upon an estimated colored population of 19,000. This rate is 12.4 points lower than 1922. The tuberculosis death rate for the entire city for 1923 was 92.5 which proves that tuberculosis among colored people is a very serious problem.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN 1923

Decreased Prevalence

DECREASED EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Disease	1923	1922
Influenza	1,462	2,878
Whooping Cough	1,124	2,385
Pneumonia	2,531	2,789
Scarlet Fever	596	1,503
Diphtheria	634	771
Typhoid Fever	66	117
Tuberculosis	1,129	1,192
Meningitis	20	26
Mumps	661	749
Erysipelas	193	248

The greatest decrease in 1923 for epidemic prevalence under any one head was reported for influenza. The disease, like all other respiratory epidemics in general, is much affected by weather conditions, reaching its peak of prevalence generally in the coldest months of the year. In 1923 the highest number of cases reported in one month was for February with 811 reports, with a very rapid fall in March and April. It is this "endemic" winter type of influenza, mainly confined to the winter months, that is so

different from the special infection known as Spanish influenza, which is known to spread so widely over the world in certain pandemic years. This latter is apparently independent of season but tends to diminish during the very cold months. There is also a great contrast in the mortality from the disease, the pandemic variety being much more fatal in its results. The wards of the city specially affected in 1923 were in the order of greatest prevalence: 8th Ward, 329 cases; 11th Ward, 154; 13th Ward, 133, and the 9th and 3rd Wards with 129 reported cases each.

More men were attacked than women, 830 to 632. The ages of the patients are, however, somewhat higher than the class of victims selected in the Spanish influenza, as the highest number of cases was reported at the second period 35 to 44 years, although the prevalence was high for every ten-year period from twenty years onward. Young adults and children were equally susceptible to this infection, 361 cases were reported under 5 years of age.

Among the 2,831 cases reported only 11,000 were of the broncho pneumonia type and 1,435 of the lobar. Inasmuch as this disease always accompanies or follows measles epidemics it is satisfactory to record a decrease in the prevalence instead of an increase for the year. The reported cases were 258 less than in the previous year.

As the peak of prevalence for pneumonia was reached in February and that for measles in May, 1923, it is apparent that pneumonia as a complication of measles was infrequent this year. The disease was reported at nearly every age period; 1,022 under five years of age, and a high prevalence between 35 and 44 years.

It has been stated whooping cough is uninfluenced by season or weather. The disease is, however, apparently less prevalent than in the previous year, as only 1,000 cases were reported.

been in the summer and fall months. It is a true endemic disease, being seldom entirely absent in large cities. The liability to infection is very general in nearly all age periods, although most of the infections occur under ten years of age. The mortality from the disease is nearly always under five years of age and sixty per cent under one year.

The prevalence of whooping cough considerably decreased during 1923, the 1,124 cases reported being 1,261 fewer than in the previous year. The majority of the infections occurred during January with a continued high rate until March although the disease was more or less present all the year through. The city wards affected were: the 16th, 172 cases; 13th, 150; 9th, 132; 8th, 104. More than fifty per cent of all cases reported were in children under five years (574), between 5 and 9 years 400 cases occurred.

There was a considerable reduction in the reported scarlet fever, 596 cases to 1,503 in 1922, a reduction of nearly two thirds of the former prevalence. The type of the disease was so varied but extremely mild making diagnosis at times uncertain and preventing in many cases the parents from calling in a physician. It is, however, unfortunate that diagnosis is thus delayed until case-observation finally decides the character of the infection. By that time much infection is spread, a further danger to susceptible children. Slight and so-called transient symptoms and low mortality made this type of infection difficult to control. That it is true scarlet fever there is no doubt, for severe cases occurring in susceptible children presented all the classic symptoms of the disease. The peak of prevalence was in January, 102 cases, although cases were reported during every month of the year. The age distribution was wider than for many of the other epidemic diseases of

children 180 cases were reported, under 5 years, 224 between 4 and 9 years and 101 at 10 to 14 years.

The diphtheria cases reported during 1923 numbered 634 a decrease of 137 from 1922. In contrast with scarlet fever this disease seldom becomes a mild infection with the exception of the immune carrier of the germ; so that the average case mortality is around 8 to 10 per cent.

The rate for the reported cases for 1923 was under 6 per cent. The lessened incidence of diphtheria for 1923 was presumably affected by the decreased prevalence and mild form of the scarlet fever experienced during the year. All the wards of the city were infected, the highest number, however, being from the third ward, 85 cases, with the 13th, 68 cases, and the 14th, 55 cases, following. It is remarkable that season has not as much effect upon the prevalence of diphtheria as is the case with other epidemic infections. Under 5 years of age 242 cases were reported and 245 at the age period 5 to 9 years.

The prevalence of diphtheria was not decreased to the same degree as the mortality from the disease during the same year. Apparently early diagnosis and treatment with antitoxin have done much to save the lives of children. We must, however, look to a further adoption of the Schick test and toxin antitoxin immunization to adequately control the spread of the disease and prevent its onset.

There is little difference in the number of tuberculosis cases reported during 1923 as compared with 1922, 1,129 to 1,192, or 63 less. There is, however, a considerable decrease in mortality from the disease. It is safe to assume from these figures that more cases are being reported, and that earlier diagnosis of the disease is being made, a truly preventive measure which makes for saving life. The disease reports in age distribution follow very closely the mor-

tality returns. A high incidence of attack is clearly shown between the ages of 15 and 44 years, during which period of life 67 per cent of the reported cases occurred. The greatest number of tuberculosis cases were reported during the month of March, showing a distinct relationship with season as a factor in infection and development of active symptoms.

INCREASED PREVALENCE

The increase in the number of cases of epidemic disease was small for 1923 as compared with the previous year's record.

Disease	1923	1922
Measles	4,680	3,956
Chickenpox	1,622	1,049
Encephalitis	40	10
Infantile Paralysis	48	22

Apparently the alternate year tendency of measles was not the experience for 1923, which followed a previous year also of somewhat unusual prevalence, the increase in the number of reported cases being 724 above 1922.

The considerably greater prevalence represented a fairly widespread infection throughout the city, cases being reported from every ward. The most heavily infected were 16th, 594; 13th, 564, 9th, 558; 8th, 449, 3rd, 378; 12th, 330; 15th, 275, 14th, 252. The highest month of prevalence was May with 914 cases, although the disease was continued well into the summer months.

REPORTED MEASLES BY MONTH 1923

January	732	July	108
February	719	August	25
March	844	September	16
April	829	October	10
May	914	November	16
June	435	December	32

Among the 668 reported cases 2010 were in children under 5 years of age, 2,359 in children between 5 and 9 years and 217 between 10 and 14 years of age.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

It is unusual to have to record the prevalence in 1923 of poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis. There were 4 deaths reported as due to this disease, an increase of three over the previous year.

There is apparently a greater frequency of poliomyelitis reports from nearly every state in the Union. It has been the experience of Newark that every year there are a number of cases reported usually in the summer or late fall. It has not, however, been a fatal type of the disease. The increased mortality may presage a greater virulence and a wider distribution of the virus, or that there are more susceptible children present. It is probable that the epidemic type of the disease may arise and spread again widely as in 1916. Among the four deaths from poliomyelitis in 1923, two were in children under one year, one between 5-14 years and one between 15-24 years.

There was during 1923 an increase in the number of infantile paralysis cases as compared with the previous year, 48 to 22. This, the endemic type of the disease, differs only in virulence and power to spread widely from the form of devastating contagion experienced during 1916. It has a late summer and fall occurrence, all the cases during 1923 happening in the last five months of the year. The peak of prevalence was reached in October with 20 reported cases. The selective age for the disease is, however, well shown in this series, in which 37 out of 48 reports were of children under five years of age, and only 11 over that period. Many of these cases were extremely mild and indeed diagnosis was made possible only by the resulting

paralysis or physical disability. There is no doubt that poliomyelitis was prevalent to a much greater degree during the year than the reports indicate. There must indeed be ten times more missed and unrecognized cases than the number reported, the increased number of cases becoming a sign not to be neglected of a possible return of this infection to epidemic proportions within a few years.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA

Encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, was reported to an increasing degree during the year, although the true character of many of these cases was only established at autopsy. It is very questionable, however, whether an earlier diagnosis could have helped the patients. Among the forty reported cases twelve were between 25 and 34 years of age, and fourteen under 20 years of age. Nearly every age period was represented in the series. No particular grouping, in any way, indicated an infective focus. Cases occurred widely scattered, with the exception of the second and fourth, in every ward and section of the city.

BIRTH AND DEATH TABLES

(CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1923)

	Rate per 1,000 Population
Males	5,781 13.2
Females	5,330 12.1
Totals	11,111 25.3
White	10,395 23.7
Colored	712 1.6
Yellow	3
Red	1
Illegitimate	118 0.3
Still Births	503 1.1
ANNUAL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION 1900-1923	
1923	25.3 1917 26.1 1911 30.9 1905 25.1
1922	28.4 1916 29.7 1910 29.6 1904 25.8
1921	26.8 1915 26.2 1909 31.8 1903 26.4
1920	28.3 1914 29.4 1908 29.2 1902 25.2
1919	27.7 1913 28.4 1907 27.9 1901 24.0
1918	27.1 1912 26.3 1906 26.1 1900 24.8

BIRTH RATE BY WARDS FOR 1923

(Rate per 1,000 Ward Estimated Population Based Upon U S Census of 1920)			Rate per 1,000
	Estimated Total Births Population	Reported	Population
Ward 1	31,822	983	30.9
Ward 2	18,019	275	15.3
Ward 3	37,430	859	22.9
Ward 4	13,183	156	11.8
Ward 5	22,096	650	29.4
Ward 6	21,535	351	16.3
Ward 7	18,110	472	26.1
Ward 8	32,912	740	22.5
Ward 9	36,747	777	21.1
Ward 10	24,097	738	30.6
Ward 11	22,216	402	18.1
Ward 12	26,927	651	24.1
Ward 13	40,664	891	21.9
Ward 14	38,245	1,045	27.3
Ward 15	16,955	401	23.7
Ward 16	38,042	751	19.7

Non-resident births—969

CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR NEWARK ACCORDING TO
CENSUS AND INTERCENSAL ESTIMATED INCREASES

(Rate per 1,000 Population)

Year	Population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1884	203,525	4,543	22.28
1885	208,725	4,615	21.37
1886	225,000	4,761	20.96
1887	230,000	4,011	17.43
1888	235,000	4,303	18.30
1889	240,000	3,837	18.90
1900	240,070	5,000	20.34
1911	251,000	48,06	19.22
1912	255,000	49,43	19.38
1913	260,000	4,923	18.50
1914	272,000	5,378	19.77
1915	283,236	5,025	17.74
1916	291,000	5,551	19.14
1917	300,000	5,724	19.08
1918	308,000	5,207	17.07
1919	311,000	5,526	17.77
1910	347,400	5,764	16.64
1911	352,000	5,337	15.16
1912	370,000	5,423	14.65
1913	380,000	5,502	14.63
1914	388,000	5,806	14.70
1915	378,000	5,382	14.30
1916	388,000	6,357	16.50
1917	408,000	205	15.30
1918	431,000	8,483	19.72
1919	440,000	5,534	12.57
1920	414,210	5,581	13.40
1921	425,000	4,774	11.24
1922	432,000	5,206	12.06
1923	436,000	5,221	11.67

MORTALITY UNDER SPECIAL HEADINGS

1917 1923

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
Total, all causes	5,221	5,209	4,776	5,551	5,534	8,483	6,205
Infantile Paralysis ..	4	1	4	7	2	6	11
Typhoid Fever ..	11	12	12	8	9	15	17
Measles	41	46	13	50	7	120	5
Scarlet Fever	5	15	25	12	12	11	3
Whooping Cough . . .	19	28	25	56	4	54	60
Diphtheria	34	73	44	62	50	82	50
Influenza	72	57	18	222	267	1,387	24
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal) . .	15	16	11	16	22	45	43
Other Epidemic Diseases			1	1	2	1	4
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	357	377	392	470	552	683	704
Tuberculous Meningi- tis	17	31	33	34	41	61	42
Other Tuberculosis ...	32	20	21	36	44	54	74
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	466	379	408	368	368	331	351
Simple Meningitis ...	42	24	24	36	30	35	45
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	336	346	315	297	307	319	356
Organic Heart Disease	727	640	510	412	529	672	599
Bronchitis	78	84	73	105	98	178	155
Pneumonia, Lobar . .	328	319	235	454	432	1,029	553
Pneumonia, Broncho	219	252	147	302	213	469	211
Other Respiratory Diseases	88	91	95	84	57	92	137
Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	41	63	46	45	53	71	66
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years) . .	133	187	210	244	295	331	315
Appendicitis and Typh- litis	90	81	65	60	54	64	51
Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction	44	45	41	36	49	64	33
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	30	34	38	32	42	51	71

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	340	346	417	507	504	629	698
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	12	5	3	4	1	6	6
Puerperal Septicæmia	19	18	18	22	14	11	6
Other Puerperal Diseases	33	40	56	45	42	42	23
Constitutional Defects							
Malformation	37	31	43	42	35	44	43
Old Age	42	46	28	34	4	27	4
Accident	338	257	241	278	304	389	296
Homicide	32	30	20	14	26	20	25
Suicide	56	54	68	47	56	50	64
Ill-defined causes	13	22	1	7		2	
ALL CAUSES	819	816	724	814	836	840	821
Yearly Death Rate per 1,000	11.7	12.1	11.2	13.4	12.6	19.7	15.3

TABLE 1922-1923 DEATHS AND CAUSES AS COMPARED WITH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1918-1922

The following table shows the total number of deaths from each given cause together with the percentage of each cause contributed to the total:

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Total	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Total	Number of Deaths	Per Cent of Total
Total, all causes	821	100.0	724	100.0	836	100.0
Infantile Paralysis	4	0.08	1	0.1	20	0.07
Typhoid Fever	11	0.21	12	0.2	56	0.19
Measles	41	0.79	46	0.9	236	0.80
Scarlet Fever	5	0.10	15	0.3	75	0.25
Whooping Cough	10	0.37	28	0.5	167	0.57
Diphtheria	34	0.38	78	1.4	311	1.07
Influenza	72	0.38	57	1.1	1,151	6.60
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	15	0.02	16	0.3	111	0.37
Other Epidemic Diseases					8	0.02
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	357	6.84	377	7.2	2,474	8.37

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths 1923	Per Cent of Total	Number of Deaths 1922	Per Cent of Total	Number of Deaths 1918-1922	Per Cent of Total
Tuberculous Meningitis . . .	17	0.33	31	0.6	200	0.68
Other Tuberculosis	32	0.61	20	0.4	175	0.59
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	406	7.78	379	7.3	1,854	6.27
Simple Meningitis	42	0.81	24	0.5	152	0.51
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	336	6.44	346	6.6	1,584	5.36
Organic Heart Disease	727	13.92	640	12.3	2,843	9.62
Bronchitis	78	1.49	84	1.6	538	1.82
Pneumonia, Lobar	328	6.28	314	6.1	2,469	8.36
Pneumonia, Broncho .	219	4.19	252	4.8	1,383	4.68
Other Respiratory Diseases	88	1.69	91	1.7	419	1.42
Diseases of Stomach (Cancer excepted)	41	0.79	63	1.2	278	0.94
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	133	2.55	187	3.6	1,267	4.29
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	90	1.72	81	1.6	324	1.10
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruc tion	44	0.84	45	0.9	235	0.80
Cirrhosis of Liver	30	0.57	34	0.7	197	0.67
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	340	6.51	346	6.6	2,403	8.13
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	12	0.23	9	0.2	33	0.11
Puerperal Septicæmia	19	0.36	18	0.3	83	0.28
Other Puerperal Diseases	33	0.63	46	0.8	225	0.76
Congenital Debility and Malformation	376	7.20	362	6.9	1,954	6.61
Old Age	42	0.80	41	0.8	169	0.57
Accident	338	6.47	257	4.9	1,469	4.97
Homicide	32	0.61	30	0.6	110	0.37
Suicide	56	1.07	54	1.0	275	0.93
Ill-defined Causes .	13	0.25	10	0.2	15	0.05
All Other Causes .	701	13.15	816	15.7	3,494	11.82

MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES OF DEATH BY WARDS
1923(Rate per 1,000 Ward Estimated Population Based Upon U. S.
Census of 1920)

	Estimated Population	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Ward Population
Ward 1	31,822	305	9.6
Ward 2	18,019	243	13.5
Ward 3	37,430	391	10.4
Ward 4	13,183	167	12.7
Ward 5	22,096	249	11.3
Ward 6	21,535	208	9.7
Ward 7	18,110	232	12.8
Ward 8	32,912	413	12.5
Ward 9	36,747	412	11.2
Ward 10	24,097	263	10.9
Ward 11	22,216	317	14.3
Ward 12	26,927	269	10.0
Ward 13	40,664	377	9.3
Ward 14	38,245	354	9.3
Ward 15	16,955	199	11.7
Ward 16	38,042	356	9.4

DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER TYPHOID FEVER AND
DIPHTHERIA PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1894-1923

Year	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diph- theria
1894	33.8	16.7	...
1895	16.2	23.2	126.6
1896	7.6	20.9	96.9
1897	23.5	14.3	59.6
1898	6.4	17.4	56.6
1899	14.2	25.0	51.7
1900	22.4	20.3	58.1
1901	9.2	22.8	41.2
1902	18.0	18.4	41.2
1903	26.7	23.7	45.1
1904	44.1	14.7	55.1

Year	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Total
1905	159	141	300
1906	117	172	289
1907	137	230	367
1908	86	115	201
1909	75	128	203
1910	112	127	239
1911	70	105	175
1912	30	70	100
1913	7	70	77
1914	68	66	134
1915	16	2	18
1916	8	10	18
1917	0	42	42
1918	2	38	40
1919	0	2	2
1920	2	0	2
1921	5	2	7
1922	3	28	31
1923	1	25	26

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION

(In Cities Approximately the Size of Newark)

	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average 1910- 1912	Average 1911- 1913	Average 1910- 1913
Newark, N. J.	28	28	28	19	28	68	146
Seattle, Wash.	2	28	2	2	2	57	252
Milwaukee, Wis.	8	27	22	2	2	136	270
Minneapolis, Minn.	12	68	20	80	80	106	321
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	37	30	34	34	78	301
Indianapolis, Ind.	20	34	38	103	103	205	304
Washington, D. C.	20	31	64	63	63	172	367
New Orleans, La.	10	105	64	74	74	209	356
Kansas City, Mo.	2	4	3	70	70	162	356

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS FROM PRINCIPAL
CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1923

CAUSES	TOTAL DEATHS		UNDER 5 YEARS		5 to 24 YEARS		25 to 44 YEARS		45 to 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER		Percent of Total Deaths and Causes, 1923
	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	Deaths	Per Cent	
Measles	41	100.0	39	95.1	2	4.9							0.79
Whooping Cough	19	100.0	19	100.0									0.3
Diphtheria	34	100.0	26	76.5	8	23.5							0.65
Influenza	77	100.0	3	3.9	5	6.5	6	7.7	17	22.1	25	32.6	1.38
Pneumonia (All forms)	547	100.0	182	33.3	44	8.0	91	16.6	129	23.6	101	18.5	10.47
Bronchitis	78	100.0	41	52.6	1	1.3	1	1.3	9	11.5	26	33.3	1.49
Tuberculosis	45	100.0	3	6.7	9	20.0	15	33.3	88	19.6	13	28.9	6.84
Diarrhoeal Diseases (Under 5 years)	133	100.0	133	100.0									2.55
Congenital Deafity and Mental Defect	47	100.0	36	76.6									0.6
Bright's Disease	340	100.0	5	1.5	16	4.7	58	17.1	130	38.2	131	38.5	6.51
Apoplexy	156	100.0					27	8.1	131	49.0	188	55.9	6.44
Organic Heart Disease	727	100.0	17	2.3	58	8.0	91	12.5	277	38.1	284	39.1	13.92
Cancer	406	100.0			3	0.7	58	14.3	208	51.2	137	33.8	7.78
Accidents	558	100.0	4	0.7	16	2.9	75	13.3	3	0.5	43	7.7	6.4

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS IN NEWARK N. J. FOR YEAR 1923

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DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT	MALES					FEMALES					TOTALS				
	All Ages	Under 5 yrs	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and over	All Ages	Under 5 yrs	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and over	All Ages	Under 5 yrs	5 to 19	20 to 59	60 and over
Configurations ..	2			2							2				
Burns and Scalds.	25	9	2	10	4	18	10	1	3	4	43	19	3	13	1
Flammable Gas ..	25			12	13	8			3	5	33				
Automobiles	71	2	32	28	9	32	6	15	8	3	63	8			
Trolleys	4	1		2	1						4	1			
Steam Railroad	11			8	3						11				
Ironing	15	1	4	9	1						15	1			
Elevator						1		1			1				
Wagon	1		1								1				
Bicycle ..						1			1		1				
Poisoning ..	12	5		7		3	2		1		15	7			
Poisoning (alcohol).	4			4		4			4		8				
Falls	44	1	1	33	9	11	1		5	5	55	2		38	1
Electricity (Lightning excepted)	3		1	2											
Firearms	1	1										1			
Starvation ..						1	1								
Injuries by animals	1			1											
Self ..						2	2								
Fractures	4			3	1	2				2					
Machinery	11		1	10							1				
Effects of Heat	3	1		1	1	4	1		2	1					
Other ..			2		1									6	
TOTALS	40	24	44	138	43	89	23	17	27	22	138	47	61	165	68

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA DEATHS FOR 1923

Month	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total
January		1						1				1
February	6								5	1		6
March		4			1	1		1	2			4
April	3	2	1			1			4			5
May												
June												
July	1									1		1
August	2	1		1		1				2		3
September												
October		1								1		1
November	1						1					1
December		1			1	1						1
Totals	13	10	1	1	2	4	1	2	11	5		23

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ANNUAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1923 IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION
 The following table gives the general death rate, together with the morbidity and mortality rates from eleven communicable diseases in thirty-seven cities of the United States, averaging per 100,000 population.

CITIES	Total Death rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Communicable Estimated Population July 1st, 1923	RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION											
			Typhoid fever		Measles		Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Diphtheria, scarlet and tetanus		Tuberculosis all forms	
			Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-	Mor-
			tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality	tality
Albany, N. Y.	10.2	11,575	18.6	3.1	1.25	1	6.23	4.3	125.1	31	N. S.	2.1	64.5	11.1
Albany, N. Y.	17	7,363	50.0	17.5	5.5	16.6	9.5	1.9	33.6	14.8	N. S.	N. S.	261.1	11.1
Baltimore, Md.	5.0	14,580	21.5	4.1	10.35	7	20.3	3.0	499.4	11.9	101.6	12.6	128.6	106.1
Birmingham, Ala.	15.6	125,661	69.4	7	106.5	15.3	53.6	1.0	153.6	18.9	2.63	109.2	273.6	31.1
Boston, Mass.	1.9	2,100	15.6	5	5.0	4	12.8	7.5	264.0	13.1	2.85	87.2	63.4	117.5
Boston, Mass.	3.1	113,555	11.8	1.4	63.1	4.1	23.3	1.1	1,145	1.1	N. S.	80.8	188.8	90.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	56,118	13.4	1	10.98	13	2.86	8.2	204.6	8.4	2.5	78.5	7.2	10.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	1,143	4.5	3.1	1.4	3.5	155.8	7	94.2	11.4	153.4	111.5	1.14	169.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	88,121	13.4	0	83.5	1	1.5	2.9	1.8	1	N. S.	69.6	450.1	80.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	16.1	406,312	15.3	3.0	347.0	4.7	145.5	4.4	179.2	4.4	216.3	112.7	240.5	135.1
Cleveland, Ohio	10.8	888,545	1.8	1.8	8	3.3	411.1	6.5	183.5	5.8	216.5	7.0	29.2	89.8
Cleveland, Ohio	15.2	61,087	13	4.2	83.4	10	130.7	1.5	12.8	14.5	1.42	83.0	N. S.	106.8
Cleveland, Ohio	12.7	165,530	61.9	2.4	290.0	7.9	265.8	4.2	42.9	14.5	147.7	169.5	47.7	182.8
Cleveland, Ohio	11	272,031	26.5	5.1	1489.5	13.2	259.2	1.1	324.2	11.8	N. R.	190.8	N. R.	211.4
Detroit, Mich.	13.1	995,668	13.5	4.2	461.7	8.5	418.0	8.6	275.7	8.2	224.4	85.9	219.0	100.7
Detroit, Mich.	10.1	106,780	19.8	1.8	2.93	0	375.4	4.7	213.6	0.9	N. S.	N. S.	0.0	143.3
El Paso, Tex.	1.9	1,185	9.5	2.2	630.2	9.8	318.0	2.1	51.0	12.4	2.85	64.9	230	76.1
El Paso, Tex.	15	12,33	24.1	4	131.1	22.5	183.6	3.3	1.82	11.6	184.1	106.1	205.9	118.3
El Paso, Tex.	10	11,968	9.5	3.4	87.8	3.4	32.4	1.8	361.8	1.7	161.1	28.8	16.8	47.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	8.5	43.8	25	5.6	53.3	1.0	45.2	0.1	1.2	2.8	N. R.	21.6	N. R.	29.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12.6	145,34	22.6	1.4	217.1	2.1	293.3	1.1	361.1	5.5	N. S.	49.1	161.7	54.8
Houston, Tex.	13.4	154,911	31.2	1	4.2	0.0	67.8	0.0	6.5	7.6	N. S.	N. S.	112.9	98.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	14.6	431,881	1.3	2.9	198	7.6	43.0	0.6	1.98	10.9	100.6	30.9		107.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.2	90,040	5.1	1.4	1180.5	6.0	1.0	1.0	224.9	4.0	4	165.9	7	182.9
Jersey City, N. J.	12.5	369,031	9.1	1.6	157.6	5.2	135.9	3.2	23.0	8.4	N. S.	N. S.	185.1	98.7

Los Angeles, Cal.	6.0	666,853	25.6	4.1	553.0	3.1	210.4	2.4	66.7	3.4	N S	119.2	472.1	175.6
Louisville, Ky.	6.1	257,671	53.6	4.1	3,908	0.4	41.5	0.0		N S	N S		313.6	109
Lowell, Mass.	14.6	115,089	8.7	2.6	1,804	10.4	197.2	3.5	1.1.2	10.4	130.3	66.0	166.8	86.9
Lynn, Mass.	1.7	107,683	16.6	2.9	1,038.9	11.7	253.2	1.0	221.1	14.6	135.4	52.6	161.7	63.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	10.7	484,595	5.4	0.8	994.54	1.4	1026.2	14.7	280.0	1.9	137.6	49.7	---	60.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.1	409,125	11.5	5	715.9	12.5	466.6	8.1	29.3	6.4	N S	66.3	316.6	82.4
Nashville, Tenn.	18.8	121,28	76.8	9.9	221.7	49.5	80.9	2.5	1,88.2	11.2	202.3	122.6		
NEWARK, N. J.	11.7	438,699	15.0	2.5	1066.1	9.3	135.8	1.1	256.0	4.3	229.6	81.3	257.2	9.5
New Bedford, Mass.	12.2	130,072	3.8	0.8	1386.9	3.1	60.0	2.3	146.8	1.5	161.4	73.0	255.8	9.3
New Haven, Conn.	12.6	172,967	42.8	4.6	55.3	2.9	166.5	3.5	145.1	4.6	165.9	68.2	18.9	79.8
New Orleans, La.	1.7	404,575	42.0	9.1	101.6	8.2	47.0	1.0	77.6	12.9	N S	156.2	242.9	171.3
New York, N. Y.	11	925,625	15.0	2.4	236.2	4.1	139.0	1.8	75.6	3.4	191.2	83.5	198.2	95.7
Norfolk, Va.	11.4	159,389	23.2	2.5	957.4	1.9	51.5	0.6	133.2	8.2	N S	98.6	174.0	108.7
Oakland, Ca.	11.3	240,086	11.2	3.7	748.5	5.4	165.4	1.2	70.4	3.7	N S	N S	58.7	57.9
Omaha, Neb.	13.4	204,386	7.3	2.0	75.3	0.0	87.1	1.0	77.3	5.4	†	37.7	†	148.4
Pateron, N. J.	3.1	139,539	14.3	2.9	753.0	5.7	152.6	2.9	295.2	3.6	105.6	77.4	205.6	86.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	13.9	1,927,788	14.1	1.5	415.9	11.6	116.1	1.8	127.8	5.4	N S	9.1	191.1	110.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15.7	613,442	13.2	3.7	1249.0	19.2	220.1	18.4	204.3	6.8	12.3	55.6		9.6
Portland, Ore.	11.0	273,651	11.0	2.2	626.8	0.7	97.6	0.4	86.3	4.4	N S	41.7	134.1	75.3
Providence, R. I.	14.8	24,338	7.4	0.8	1909.0	49.5	301.6	1.7	76.7	15.3		68.5		94.5
Richmond, Va.	15.6	181,644	37.6	6.1	2360.8	17.1	131.5	0.6	174.0	37.0	330.3	117.1		133.1
Rochester, N. Y.	11.1	31,867	12.6	2.2	574.5	9.8	71.4	1.6	127.1	6.9	N S	35.9	708.4	54.7
San Francisco, Cal.	13.5	539,038	13.5	3.2	725.0	3.9	166.4	2.2	89.4	5.2	278.5	104.1		173.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	12.3	126,241	24.6	4.0	198.0	0.8	53.1	1.6	815.1	4.0	†	40.9	†	762.5
San Antonio, Tex.	15.0	184,727	24.4	7.0	56.8	1.6	16.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	17.9	1192.7		
Seattle, Wash.	9.6	315,312	14.0	1.9	736.1	1.6	144.0	1.9	166.5	4.1	N S	43.8	242.9	61.2
Springfield, Mass.	12.0	144,227	9.7	1.4	83.9	0.0	228.8	2.1	180.3	4.9	115.8	43.1	134.5	50.6
St. Louis, Mo.	14.5	803,853	17.5	4.5	1372.0	6.8	172.9	3.1	328.9	13.4	207.5	207.7	†	8.1
St. Paul, Minn.	12.9	241,891	19.8	4.5	2024.5	18.2	592.0	12.0	317.9	6.2	N S	78.1	187.7	55.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	13.0	184,511	14.1	2.2	1827.0	24.4	454.2	4.3	285.6	7.0	157.7	3.9	12.3	54.3
Tacoma, Wash.	11.5	101,731	36.4	4.9	184.8	0.0	332.2	4.9	245.7	2.3	N S	21.6	72	40.3
Tonawanda, O.	2.6	68,348	18.3	5.6	1184.3	9.3	472.2	6.3	185.6	3.0	N S	99.1	182.0	117.4
Trenton, N. J.	15.2	127,390	32.2	8.6	108.3	2.4	219.8	3.1	11.0	3.1	153.1	92.6	164.1	137.8
Washington, D. C.	16.3	437,571	25.8	6.2	1739.1	7.8	228.1	2.5	317.9	7.8	276.5	115.6	797.3	132.1
Wilmington, Del.	13.2	117,728	39.9	3.4	1665.7	28.0	367.8	8.5	111.3	7.6	N S	59.5	48.5	66.3
Worcester, Mass.	13.1	191,927	9.4	2.6	479.9	3.1	360.6	3.1	103.7	3.1	110.5	6.2	124.5	75.5
Yonkers, N. Y.	10.2	107,520	11.2	1.9	3.3.4	2.8	258.6	4.7	67.0	1.9	227.9	72.5	243.7	80.0

ANNUAL DEATH RATES FOR 1923 IN CITIES OVER
100,000 POPULATION(Tabulation by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, based upon
estimated population July 1st, 1923)

Cities—	Rate per 1,000	
	Population	Population
Akron, Ohio	208,435	7.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	143,821	8.3
Duluth, Minn.	106,289	9.4
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	9.5
Yonkers, N. Y.	107,520	10.0
Tacoma, Wash.	101,731	10.3
Norfolk, Va.	159,089	10.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	484,595	10.8
Cleveland, O.	888,519	10.8
Oakland, Cal.	240,086	10.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	409,125	11.0
Portland, Ore.	273,621	11.0
Rochester, N. Y.	317,867	11.1
Flint, Mich.	117,968	11.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	11.4
Springfield, Mass.	144,227	11.6
Houston, Tex.	154,470	11.6
Lynn, Mass.	102,683	11.6
NEWARK, N. J.	438,699	11.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	145,947	11.7
Chicago, Ill.	2,886,121	11.7
New York, N. Y.	5,927,425	11.7
Dayton, Ohio	165,830	11.8
Erie, Pa.	1,2571	11.9
Dallas, Tex.	177,274	12.0
New Bedford, Conn.	130,072	12.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	127,241	12.4
New Haven, Conn.	172,967	12.5
Jersey City, N. J.	319,034	12.5
St. Paul, Minn.	241,891	12.5
Toledo, Ohio	268,338	12.6
Worcester, Mass.	191,927	12.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	184,511	12.9
Detroit, Mich.	695,668	13.1
Paterson, N. J.	139,579	13.2

Cities—	Rate per 1,000	
	Population	Population
Buffalo, N. Y.	536,718	13.2
Omaha, Neb.	204,382	13.4
Wilmington, Del.	117,728	13.4
San Francisco, Cal.	539,038	13.5
St. Louis, Mo.	803,853	13.5
Cambridge, Mass.	111,444	13.7
Fall River, Mass.	149,412	13.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,227,788	13.9
Kansas City, Mo.	341,840	14.3
Kansas City, Kan.	141,780	14.3
Camden, N. J.	124,187	14.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	340,882	14.4
Denver, Col.	252,131	14.6
Lowell, Mass.	180,080	14.6
Boston, Mass.	770,400	14.8
Providence, R. I.	242,378	14.8
Baltimore, Md.	773,580	15.0
Columbus, Ohio	241,082	15.2
San Antonio, Tex.	184,120	15.2
Trenton, N. J.	127,340	15.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	618,442	15.4
Richmond, Va.	181,044	15.6
Birmingham, Ala.	195,901	15.6
Los Angeles, Cal.	666,853	15.9
Louisville, Ky.	257,671	16.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	403,312	16.2
Albany, N. Y.	117,378	16.3
Wilmington, Del.	437,571	16.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	100,040	17.1
Atlanta, Ga.	222,003	17.7
New Orleans, La.	404,575	17.7
Nashville, Tenn.	121,128	18.6
Memphis, Tenn.	170,067	19.8

Newark's death rate for 1923 is the nineteenth lowest out of sixty-eight cities. This rate is the second lowest on record for Newark.

THE HOME SWEATSHOP AND ITS HEALTH PROBLEMS*

That Model Laws Do Not Assure Model Conditions
Received Full Evidence in the Recent New
Jersey Experience

By Charles A. Craster, M.D., D.P.H. Health Officer,
Newark, N. J.

Before the advent of the modern industrial era most of the manufacturing processes were carried on in the homes of skilled craftsmen. Very frequently members of the family

With the adoption of the factory system the home workshop tended to disappear so that the artisan in few trades now carries on his occupation at home, the highly technical processes of manufacture having been transferred to the industrial plant where even greater refinements of technique can be carried through by the combined efforts of a variety of expert workers and by the assistance of labor saving machinery.

It would be of course too broad a statement to make that all the unsavory evils found in the sweatshops of Europe and America in the Nineteenth Century are being perpetuated in the dwellings of the home workers of today. Still the sweating system is acknowledged to be a type of industry in which abuses of many kinds are liable to arise. The name itself is suggestive of oppressive conditions of work and indeed the sweating system has been defined as that system of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to drive them to the limit of their powers of labor.

*Read before the New Jersey Sanitary Association, Lakewood, N. J., December 7, 1923

Photos by Newark Evening News

usually for unduly or unfairly low wages." No single cause of course can be assigned for the condition and no single remedy offered.

However, with the rise in the demand for cheap manufactured goods, especially clothing, there has developed a demand for cheap labor of the home work type, in which



Sweatshop conditions: here this girl the task of fastening 43,200 pins on coats each week for which performance she receives \$7.25 per week.

goods are finished or made up from materials supplied by the manufacturer. Such work is naturally sought by the least skilled workers and by those who, having household duties to perform, of necessity have to accept low wages for piece work to be performed at home at irregular hours.

One of the worst features of the sweating system is the employment of women who secure the raw material for their work from their families to have the goods made for them. This introduces a competitive element which further reduces the wages of the home worker who is required to labor for long hours and very small recompense. This work is invariably piece work and includes the making of a wide variety of articles, including the manufacture of clothing, cloaks, cigars, toys, candy, embroidery and many other goods.

TENEMENT SWEATSHOPS INSANITARY

Whatever objections there may be to sweatshop work from a labor or economic standpoint they are far outweighed by the extreme menace to the health of the sweatshop worker. There are few tenement buildings in point of construction or general condition suitable for any kind of home work. The average tenement rooms in large cities are overcrowded at best; they are frequently dark and nearly always unventilated and overheated. The great majority of these workers have household duties to perform and must snatch whatever hours are available either from what should be really periods of rest or sleep. It is not strictly true that the sweatshop worker is an economic misfit for many could suitably work in factories were the time available from other duties or family ties. The work is at the same time attractive to the sickly and diseased who are enabled to work only when their condition permits, and who find the elastic hours of sweatshop labor the only form of labor they can accomplish. The housewife whose family income is small readily agrees to carry on piece work at home very frequently to the neglect of other duties, especially where there children.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL INEFFECTIVE

The need for legislative control of the sweating system has been recognized in most industrial countries where

cheap labor is available and trade competition is keen. Laws of many types have been passed to bring about supervision of the conditions of the home worker.

In Great Britain as a result of an investigation into the conditions of sweatshops a law was passed bringing about an inspection service similar to that in the factories. This law could not be enforced and is now quite useless.



Sweatshop working conditions in Orange Street where some of the children live.

In America, twelve or more states have adopted sweatshop laws by which some control over home workers is attempted. State licenses from the state departments of labor are usually required. The majority of such laws also demand certain specific conditions for adequate lighting,

ventilation and separate sleeping apartments. Some states enforce the requirement that only members of the family are allowed to accept piece work, while all states carry laws which require such work to be carried on in the presence of contagious disease.

The sweatshop laws of New Jersey passed in 1904 and amended in 1917 require the licensing of all sweatshops by the state department of labor. The laws also contain very excellent requirements as to minimum sleeping space for day and night workers, not less than 250 cubic feet for the former, and 400 cubic feet for the latter. Furthermore, no article of food, or children's or girls' clothing can be manufactured in tenement or apartment buildings. In America as was the case abroad the enforcement of the law directed has been totally ineffective in controlling the sweatshop and its conditions.

ENFORCEMENT MACHINERY ABSENT

This has not been so much the fault of the laws as the lack of machinery to enforce them. The machinery to make the laws workable. The widespread use of sweatshop labor makes it clear that no effort in the ready-made clothing manufacture in the U. S. is made in sweatshops or under the sweating system) has rendered the sanitary conditions of these places one of the problems of our civilization. So inadequate is the inspection of sweatshops that it is no wonder that in most states the sweatshop law is a dead letter.

NEW JERSEY SWEATSHOPS

A table showing the laws controlling piece work in New Jersey was shown to exist in the report of a recent investigation into sweatshops carried out by direction of the New Jersey department of labor in the early part of 1923. In this report it was shown that between June, 1921, and

January, 1923 only 110 licenses for such places were granted for the whole state of New Jersey, whereas it is estimated that there are more than five thousand people employed in sweatshop work in the state.

The investigation of sweatshops showed that this work is carried on in places where "in a large majority, under insanitary conditions, there can be no doubt as to the spread of disease of one nature or another. More than one third of the families visited were suffering from colds or some form of la grippe; also cases of scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and other skin diseases were found."

The very nature of this type of work has an appeal to the shiftless and the poor class of laborer. The homes of these people are located in undesirable tenements where contagious diseases are always present in the building. The material worked upon is frequently strewn over the living rooms and no effort is made to keep such goods away from very young children. Indeed clothing in various stages of manufacture may be used personally for all kinds of purposes by the individuals of the family.

The summary of the conditions found in New Jersey by the report of the department of labor is as follows:

Sixty-five per cent. of the homes visited, were below the standard of general health and sanitation and found to be very dirty, 30 per cent. were found to be fair, and only 3 per cent. came up to the minimum standard of general cleanliness. Ninety-five per cent. of all home work was being done in the kitchen. From 35 to 40 per cent. of the work is done by children under fourteen years of age. School room sickness attendance of these children poor and few of this group ever get beyond the fifth grade. Rooms in which home work is carried on are found to be poorly ventilated and the poorly lighted rooms seriously affect the

eyes of the persons doing the work as it was found that many children were wearing glasses and other children to be in great need of glasses "

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

One of the great dangers in the failure properly to supervise sweatshop work is the frequent employment of children. Not only the children of the family but children



A sweatshop workplace where this girl "just past ten" earns from two to three dollars per week embroidering women's dresses

from other homes are employed in a variety of types of industrial work so that it is calculated that in the state "there are eight hundred children between the ages of four and fourteen employed." Although it is claimed that children work only when home from school and that they are anxious and willing to help the family budget it nevertheless is a menace to child life. The long hours in confined

spaces, the loss of fresh air and sufficient sleep, and naturally lead to under-nourishment and stunted growth. School life is arduous enough for the average child who needs all the rest, sunshine and exercise possible in the open after school hours. Not only the employment of children but the neglect of children is the result of gainful occupation by parents, especially mothers in tenement houses. Pressing cares will frequently keep the parent working, resulting in failure to provide the proper care and feeding of children. Exhaustion leads to irritation and impatience with childish acts, leading to brutality and at times even to actual cruelty in the home.

The promiscuous employment of children is a violation of the State Factory Act as amended in 1914, which forbids the employment of children under fourteen years of age. The child welfare law of 1915 also defines abuse of a child as "employing or permitting a child to be employed in any vocation or employment injurious to its life or health, or contrary to the laws of the state." Employment of children of tender years in gainful occupations is one of the most dangerous hazards to the health of the state and the penalty for violation of these laws cannot be made too severe. Unfortunately the laws cannot be satisfactorily enforced.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

What are the remedies? The various sweatshop laws are apparently well drawn and provide suitable health and welfare measures together with sufficient penalties for their violation. The main reason for their failure to be enforced is the lack of adequate machinery to start the wheels in motion. Some solution of the difficulty would be a possible cooperation between the state department of labor and the existing inspection service of state and local health

and social agencies. That some such cooperation was contemplated is apparent in the Sweatshop Law of 1917, Chapter 176 which provides that "Every room or apartment in which any of the articles named in this section are manufactured, altered or repaired or finished shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be subject to examination and inspection by the commissioner of labor



Tiny tots as well as children of school age try their hands at the home commercial work which adds to the family income.

factory inspectors or local boards of health for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments or articles, or any part or parts thereof are clean and free from vermin and every matter of infectious or contagious natures." It is certain that if the cooperation and aid of local boards of health can be secured the inspection service will at least

assure the minimum safeguards for the health of the home worker

From the economic side it is possible that concerted action by employers of labor might at least establish a mini



A view in Sweat Shop district, Newark, N. J.

imum wage scale for each class of work given out by the contractors. As it is the worker must accept whatever wage is offered by the manufacturer which usually is so low as to be out of all proportion to the labor required

In our present form of community work there will always be a number of individuals willing and anxious to make sacrifices of home and matter low low the rate of pay and irrespective of the frequent physical discomforts of the long hours in close confinement.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION ADVANCED

The most advanced methods as yet adopted by a Government in connection with the sweatshop systems have been carried out in the State of Victoria, Australia. By the law of 1896, provision was made for the appointment of wage boards, upon which were representative of both the employers and the employed for fixing the wages and hours of labor of sweatshop workers, but also to control the conditions under which this type of work shall be carried on. More than thirty trades where such work is recognized as part of the industry are affected. Since this law was passed various changes have been established which assure the most unskilled worker reasonable hours of work and at least a living wage to insure the physical fitness of the worker as well as freedom from beginning conditions of unchecked competition. The general effect of this law has been to direct to the factory a number of undesirable trades formerly dependent upon the sweatshop type of labor. It is a general experience that the sweat shop worker does not usually adopt this form of employment unless as a last resort, either to ward off actual poverty or to assist in adding to the family income, mainly derived from some other source. Where it is possible for the sweatshop worker and the manufacturer to meet on common ground for the purpose of discussing the case from both sides, there cannot but result better work and economic gain for the employer as well as wide benefits in health and welfare for the sweatshop worker.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Division of Sanitation

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Division of Sanitation

Charles V. Craster, M D , D P.H., Health Officer.

DEAR SIR — I herewith present the annual report of the Sanitary Division for the year ending December 31st, 1923

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. YOUNG,
Chief Clerk, Sanitary Division

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY

At the close of the year 1923, it is a source of gratification for the Sanitary Division to report the City of Newark to be in a state of cleanliness not reached in several years. We credit this condition to the close supervision by the Sanitary Inspectors of the congested districts in the city and daily house to house inspections. The Sanitary Inspector is held strictly responsible for the conditions prevailing on his district. He is instructed to supervise wherever possible the living habits of the people residing in the poorer quarters. We find that through his instructions on sanitation these people realize more than ever the benefits to be derived from living in clean surroundings. The volume of complaints that came in during the year from the congested districts was sufficient proof of the affective knowledge of the public upon the dangers of various nuisances being allowed to exist upon family premises. The city collection of garbage has been satisfactory throughout the year. The Sanitary Inspectors report that householders are fairly well provided with proper garbage and ash receptacles and that separation is being practiced.

HEATING ORDINANCE

A large number of complaints was received during the winter from persons who had contracted with owners or agents of buildings to be supplied with an adequate amount of heat to their living rooms and business establishments. Upon investigation of these complaints we invariably found that the excuse given by the parties responsible was they were unable to obtain fuel on account of the shortage and that the cause was with the owner who would not start the fires early enough to assure a sufficient amount of fuel being supplied the previous evening. As a heating ordinance is so adopted that we do not specify what kind of heat is required, so that if coal is not procurable it is within our power to demand of the owners to supply heat through other means, such as oil, gas or electric.

We have, however, in only in adjusting these complaints and with but few exceptions court action was not necessary. Upon receiving a written notice in which was enclosed a copy of the Heating Ordinance the violators soon realized the necessity of adequate action, and conditions were remedied at once.

The following is a Heating Ordinance adopted to regulate the heating of certain buildings in the City of Newark:

WHEREAS, It is deemed necessary for the protection of the health of the people of the City of Newark that the temperature of the building wherein they are obliged to live and work shall be maintained at a reasonable standard

ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF NEWARK December

Section 1. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation who shall have contracted or undertaken to supply a building, to heat or to furnish heat for any building

ing or portion thereof, occupied as a home or place of residence of one or more persons, or as a business establishment where one or more persons are employed, to heat or to furnish heat for every occupied room in such building or portion thereof, so that a minimum temperature of sixty-eight (68) degrees Fahrenheit may be maintained therein at all such times. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to buildings or portions thereof, used and occupied for trades, businesses, or occupations where high or low temperatures are essential.

For the purpose of this section, wherever a building is heated by means of a furnace, boiler or apparatus under the control of the owner, agent or lessee of such building, such owner, agent or lessee, in the absence of a contract or agreement to the contrary shall be deemed to have contracted, undertaken, or bound himself or herself to furnish heat in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The term "at all such times" as used in this section unless otherwise provided by a contract or agreement, shall include the time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening in a building or portion thereof, occupied as a home or place of residence, and during the usual working hours maintained and established in a building or portion thereof, occupied as business establishment, each day whenever the outer temperature shall fall below fifty (50) degrees Fahrenheit.

The term "Contract," as used in this section, shall be taken to mean and include a written, verbal or implied contract, lease or letting, and the presence of heating outlets, radiators, risers or returns in any hall or apartment, or sub-divisions of a house, shall be prima facie evidence of an implied contract.

Section 2 Any persons, firm or corporation convicted of a violation of this ordinance, shall, on the first convic

tion thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of One Hundred Dollars, and any second or subsequent conviction, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Two Hundred Dollars.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

INSPECTION OF HOME WORK APPLICATIONS

The Health Department co-operated with the State Department of Labor in investigating home work applications. The living condition and home surroundings was passed upon by the Sanitary Inspector and if the same met with his approval a license was issued by the Labor Department. In carrying out this work our Inspectors came across work being carried on under very unsanitary and in some instances deplorable methods. Children as young as six years of age was found doing home work in surroundings very detrimental to their health.

These children worked until late in the evening, suffering less of proper rest and often appeared to be undernourished. In such cases work was ordered discontinued until such times as the premises was put in a sanitary condition and children prevented from doing work. Unfortunately people engaged in taking work to their homes are in very straitened circumstances and find it absolutely necessary to continue work in order to obtain the essentials of life. To abolish this practice in these homes would work untold hardships. A field card is used by the Sanitary Inspectors in making investigations of home work applications. These cards show the condition found at time of investigation and serve as a permanent record. Frequent inspections are made to see that the home workers meet with the requirements of the Health Department and State Labor Department.

PRIVATE SCHOOL INSPECTION

Frequent inspections were made of parochial and private schools. In some cases it was found that children were compelled to carry on their studies under insanitary and unhealthy conditions. Class rooms were in need of repairing and painting, rooms were not properly ventilated, insufficient amount of cubic air space per pupil, and proper water closet accommodations were lacking. Notices were served, wherever these conditions were detected and persons responsible instructed to have the violations removed within a specified time, and without exception all our recommendations were complied with, thereby affording children attending these schools more pleasant and sanitary atmosphere in which to study.

GROWTH OF THE RAG WEED

A number of complaints was received pertaining to the unsanitary growth of rag weeds and other poisonous plants on vacant lots and yards throughout the City. Persons suffering from hay fever claimed their condition was aggravated by the promiscuous growth of such plants. Our Sanitary Inspectors ordered all such weeds found cut down and yards and lots placed in a sanitary condition. A special drive was instituted to detect the growth of these plants and persons residing in the vicinity where these weeds existed were informed of the danger arising from contact with them and were requested to report all such growths to the Health Department and immediate action would be taken to have these dangerous and obnoxious plants removed.

LIST AND NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED BY THE SANITARY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1923 AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1922

	1923	1922
Animal Permits	33	68
Bird Store Licenses.....	8	8
Chicken Licenses	1,531	1,872
Commission House Permits.....	36	36
Ice Licenses	388	409
Refuse Permits	34	34
Scavenger License	1	1
Slaughter House Licenses	51	54
Stall Holders' Permits	25	28

WORK PERFORMED BY THE SANITARY DIVISION

	1923	1922
Total number of inspections made	127,208	126,439
Inspections from Complaint Cards.....	12,299	9,412
Original inspections made.....	111,254	114,390
Special inspections made	3,655	2,637
Total number of re-inspections made.....	34,392	37,840
Total number of nuisances found.....	29,108	23,955
Number of verbal notices served	10,810	9,340
Number of written notices served.....	5,629	6,036
Number of special notices served.....	365	1,730
Total number of notices served	16,804	17,106
Abatements from verbal notices	9,970	7,997
Abatements from written notices.....	10,348	11,548
Abatements from special notices.....	300	1,508
Total number of abatements.....	20,618	21,053
Alleyways inspected	18,224	21,661
Alleyways insanitary	2,187	2,087
Areaways inspected	8,424	11,310
Areaways insanitary	1,605	1,958
Cellars inspected	25,000	25,458
Cellars insanitary	2,907	2,771
Yards inspected	32,488	32,345
Yards insanitary	3,525	3,580
Inspection of cattle and chicken slaughter houses	4,032	2,978
Cattle and chicken slaughter houses insanitary	212	188
Cisterns and wells inspected.....	15	23

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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	1923	1922
Cisterns and wells insanitary	5	1
Cisterns and wells closed.... " " " " " " " "	8	3
Factories inspected	826	712
Factories insanitary " " " " " " " "	117	119
Schools inspected	1,215	674
Schools insanitary	23	7
Stores inspected " " " " " " " "	6,333	6,291
Stores insanitary	725	652
Tramways inspected	11,374	10,515
Tramways insanitary	1,481	1,517
Houses inspected	34	43
Houses insanitary	2,528	2,161
Dark and windowless rooms..	16	34
Theatres inspected	656	513
Theatres insanitary " " " " " " " "	23	8
Buildings with no City water supply	324	236
Buildings unprovided with W. C. or P. V. . . .	28	19
Roofs, storm gutters or leaders defective.....	1,565	1,984
Plumbing in or on premises defective	2,093	2,422
Sewer connections ordered	82	94
Pits under water closets defective	121	78
Water supply in buildings	1,143	1,164
Water supply in streets	178	181
Privy vaults and cesspools insanitary ...	47	37
Privy vaults and houses ordered reconstructed	4	11
Privy vaults ordered cleaned and filled . . .	25	28
Garbage and refuse accumulation	2,871	2,218
Stables inspected ..	2,685	2,833
Stables insanitary	412	448
Manure accumulation found. " " " " " "	564	523
Manure bins and pits uncovered	491	450
Streets insanitary .. " " " " " " " "	55	5
Visits to agents and owners of real estate	3,279	3,521
Warning cards handed to violators of spitting ordinance	427	315
Arrests made for violation of spitting ordinance	110	22
Days detailed to enforce spitting ordinance ..	47	13
Number of spitting signs posted " " " " " "	317	198
Number of hours in court	583	512
Number of inspections for chicken and ice permits	1,183	1,161

Notices served for inspectors assigned to other districts	1,639	2,015
Dead animals reported.....	315	219
Complaints referred to other city departments.....	205	150
Scavenger dumping grounds inspected	144	116
Number of quick summonses served.....	415	596
Home work applications investigated... ..	1,149	
Inspections of a miscellaneous nature	586	

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR IN THE INTEREST OF THE ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN

Stables and cow barns	2,685	2,833
Manure accumulations	564	523
Manure bins and pits uncovered.	491	456
Garbage and refuse accumulation.....	2,876	2,218
Scavenger dumping grounds.....	144	116
Inspection of yards.	32,488	32,345
Yards found insanitary.	3,525	3,580

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were two hundred and forty four (244) cases turned into the Law Department for legal action. Judgment was obtained on fifty seven (57) cases. One hundred and forty four (144) cases were discontinued on payment of costs, owing to the violations complained of being abated at the time cases were presented in court. Thirty-nine (39) cases were discontinued without payment of costs, work being done. Four cases were tried and found not guilty.

In addition, to the above, four hundred and fifteen (415) twenty-four hour court summonses were served. It was necessary to serve these summonses as the condition complained of required immediate abatement and would not warrant the usual court procedure.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer

DEAR DOCTOR: I herewith submit my report for the year ending December 31st, 1923.

Respectfully,

ANDREW J. BRADY,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

My duties as Chief Sanitary Inspector bring me in all sections of the City, and it affords me great satisfaction to report that the general sanitary condition of our City at large is very good. Our streets are well sewered, paved, cleaned and lighted.

There are sixteen wards in the City and each ward is covered by a trained Sanitary Inspector, with the exception of the First, Third and Fourteenth Wards. These three wards are divided into six districts, a Sanitary Inspector being assigned to each district. This action is necessary owing to the large population and congested sections in these districts. Each Sanitary Inspector is held responsible for the general sanitary condition of his respective district. Their duties include house to house inspection and health work in general.

There are six experienced Sanitary Inspectors detailed on complaints made to the Health Department office. It is their duty to investigate such complaints and make a written report on conditions found, and where necessary have written notices served and followed up same until abated or prosecuted.

The removal of ashes, rubbish and garbage throughout the City was very satisfactory, as few complaints were received in reference to the collection of same. While sepa-

ration of garbage from ashes and other material is not enforced in all sections of the City above five per cent of garbage goes to the ash dumps. The separated garbage goes to the piggery.

In following are the number of visits made to the Water Shed and samples of City Water Supply taken at the following places. Samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Oak Ridge Stream	21
Clinton Stream	21
Kanouse Stream	21
Echo Lake Stream	2
Macopin Intake (inside of gatehouse)	21
Brown's Lake	1
Cedar Grove Reservoir (outside of inlet gatehouse)	24
Cedar Grove Reservoir (outside of outlet gatehouse)	28
Cedar Grove Reservoir (west shore)	2
Cedar Grove Reservoir (north shore)	3
Cedar Grove Reservoir (east shore)	1
Cedar Grove Reservoir (south shore)	1
Cedar Grove Reservoir (mushroom outlet)	1
Belleville Reservoir (inside of inlet gatehouse)	24
Belleville Reservoir (outside of outlet gatehouse)	24
Department of Health Building	24
No. 95 Meeker Avenue	1
South Orange Avenue Reservoir (outside of inlet gatehouse)	3
South Orange Avenue Reservoir (outside of outlet gatehouse)	3
Prudential Insurance Company, 763 Broad Street (before filtration)	12
Prudential Insurance Company, 763 Broad Street (after filtration)	12
Total	266

SAMPLES TAKEN FROM WELLS IN CITY

Driven Well, 18 to 26 St. Francis Street	2
Driven Well, 216 to 228 High Street	4
Driven Well, Abington Avenue and Third Avenue	1
Total	7

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN OUTSIDE OF CITY

Dug Well (on city property at Cedar Grove)	5
Dug Well (Pequanock)	1
Dug Well, Kamp Kiamesha, Branchville, N. J.	1
Spring, Kamp Kiamesha, Branchville, N. J.	1
Reservoir, Kamp Kiamesha, Branchville, N. J.	1
Lake, Kamp Kiamesha, Branchville, N. J.	1
<hr/>	
Total samples taken outside of City	10

SAMPLES OF ICE TAKEN

Natural Ice, Certified Ice Co.	1
Natural Ice—1—Artificial Ice—4—Knickerbocker Ice Co.	5
Natural Ice—Lackawanna Ice Co.	2
Natural Ice—2—Artificial Ice—3—Mountain Ice Co.	5
Natural Ice, M. Drake Co.	1
Natural Ice, George Jaekel	1
Artificial Ice, Foyle Bros.	1
Artificial Ice, Orange Mountain Ice Co.	2
Artificial Ice, North Newark Ice Co.	1
Natural Ice, Forest Hill Ice Co.	1
Artificial Ice, City Hospital Ice Plant	2
<hr/>	
Total	22

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN IN SWIMMING POOLS
AND MIKVEHS

Hill Bath Pool 14—Mikveh 16	30
Charlton Bath Pool 16—Mikveh 12	28
Howard Bath Pool	8
Mercer Bath—Pool	8
Y. W. C. A. Bath—Pool	18
Huber Bath—Pool	16
Y. M. C. A. Bath Pool	19
City Bath—Pool	17
Newark A. C. Bath—Pool	15
<hr/>	
Total	159

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN IN OUTDOOR WADING AND SWIMMING POOLS

Branch Brook Park, Wading Pool	1
West Side Park, Wading Pool	1
Weequahic Park, Wading Pool	2
Dreamland Park, Swimming Pool	3
Total	7
Total number of samples taken from all sources and delivered to Dr Richard N Connolly at the City Hospital Laboratory	471

On two occasions on my trips to and from the Water Shed I noticed defects in the Susquehanna Railroad tunnel, the suspension bridge used while passing through the Water Shed. Report was made of this condition and notice served upon the proper authorities to have this matter remedied at once.

Number of days at Water Shed	31
Number of inspections made in Water Shed	96
Number of official calls made in Water Shed	37
Written reports made from time to time of conditions found in Water Shed	10

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS MADE

Lodging houses inspected monthly ..	9
Public bath houses inspected semi-monthly ..	9
Parochial schools inspected ..	26
Public and private schools inspected ..	31
Hospitals inspected ..	13
Orphan asylums and other institutions ..	11
Railroad depots ..	14
Comfort stations in public parks ..	7
Artificial Ice Plants ..	6
Cattle slaughter houses ..	4
Inspections made with other inspectors ..	176
Inspections made with Health Officer ..	62
Special inspections made for Health Officer ..	51
Land and location inspections for cemetery purposes ..	2

Inspections made at night.....	12
Inspections made on Sunday.....	8
Ash dumps	5
Buildings inspected for lodging houses.....	3
Reports of Inspectors verified ..	59
Poultry slaughter houses.....	53
Total	735
Number re-inspections from all sources ..	239
Days detailed in office.....	23
Days in court.....	11

A thorough inspection was made of all Spanish and Portuguese boarding houses with the result that much of the overcrowding complained of has been relieved. Housing conditions throughout the city has greatly improved.

REPORT OF DETAILED INSPECTION ON RABIES

Dr Charles V Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR DOCTOR I herewith present my annual report on rabies investigations for the year ending December 31, 1923

Respectfully,

CHARLES F. CONRAD,
Health Inspector.

The past year has been marked by an exceptionally great prevalence of dog bites and rabid dogs with the natural increase in the number of animals examined and the number of persons receiving the Pasteur treatment. A total of 995 persons were bitten as compared with 654 in 1922, 162 animals brains examined of which 67 were positive including 23 Newark dogs whereas last year only 59 were so examined of which 28 were positive and but six of these from Newark.

Pasteur treatment was given to 92 residents of Newark, at our Bacteriological Laboratory compared with 13 last year. Of this number four were bitten by three rabid dogs in Hudson County and thirteen others had been bitten by four dogs whose bodies were destroyed before it was possible to make an examination but which from their histories, were apparently rabid. There was quite a diversity in the type of bites during the year, 933 by dogs, 14 by cats, 4 by horses, 2 by rats, 1 by a rabbit and 1 by a squirrel. The brain of the squirrel was examined and found negative.

SEASONAL PREVALENCE

The greatest number of persons bitten occurred in June when 121 individual dog bite cases required investigation.

The records for rabies showed that this disease is not limited to summer months as is often believed. Only five cases occurred in the first six months and 18 during the last six months. Out of the city cases numbered 13 in the first half of the year and 31 in the latter half. For Newark dogs found positive, September and November lead with 5 each month, August 4, June 3, July 2, April, May and December 1 each. Out of town cases of rabies were spread out as follows, September 7, November 6, December 6, June 6, October 5, August 4, July 3, April 3, May 2 and February 2.

An interesting case, illustrating the need of all possible education in this as in other health problems arose when a young woman was bitten by a large sized mongrel, while she was visiting in the foreign section. The owner of the dog assured her the animal was in perfect health and to prove it applied some of the hair of the dog's back to the wound which had drawn blood. In his country this would prevent the victim from going mad. Quite naturally a few days later she applied at the hospital for treatment as the filthy hair had badly infected the wound, although the dog was found to be free from rabies. It required quite some treatment to cure the infection.

Another point on which the public are somewhat in error is the belief that the mongrel is the principal offender in the spread of rabies. While it is true that all such animals should be destroyed as far as possible, the following figures show that of the 67 animals found positive for rabies last year only 18 were of this type whereas practically all of the 49 others were well bred and cared for animals.

Fox Terriers	8	Maltese Terriers ...	2
Airedales	8	Beagles ...	2
Bulldogs	6	English Setters	1

Collies	5	Gordon Setters	1
French Poodles	4	Italian Bull Dog	1
German Police Dogs	3	Scotch Terrier	1
Sh. pheres	2	Irish Terrier	1
Spaniels	2	Pekingese ..	1
St. Bernard	1	Mongrels (all types) .	18
Total Rabid Dogs examined			67

Owing to the exceptionally large increase in the number of rabid animals during the year, both in Newark and neighboring towns and cities, a conference was held at the office of Mayor Brockenbach December 27, 1923 to consider the advisability of vaccinating dogs. At this conference the subject was discussed for and against, those not favoring the procedure feeling that more proof of the efficacy of the test and the probability of immunizing dogs by one injection of antirabic vaccine. Acting on instructions by Mayor Brockenbach, steps are being taken to carry out experimental tests at the City Hospital Laboratory to determine the value of such vaccination. It is contemplated using six dogs, holding them under observation to determine their original freedom from disease, and then vaccinate three of them. After a period of three or four weeks to allow for development of immunity, all six dogs will be immunized with virus from a dog dead from street virus infection. The results of this test are being awaited by all those interested in this problem.

The following table shows the number of persons bitten, suspected animals brains examined, positive and negative cases, and persons given Pasteur treatment in Newark since 1910:

	Persons Bitten	Animals Examined	Positive Cases	Negative Cases	Persons given Anti-rabic Treatment
1910	218	33	21	12	40
1911	381	28	13	15	2
1912	536	46	21	25	62
1913	612	43	17	26	41
1914	509	31	7	23	13
1915	566	38	3	35	3
1916	432	17	3	14	4
1917	510	42	20	22	31
1918	565	25	15	10	43
1919	413	19	5	14	4
1920	465	19	4	15	4
1921	539	16	0	16	6
1922	654	59	28	31	13
1923	955	163*	67	96	62
Total	7,400	578	224	354	376

Following is a report of investigations in rabies work for the year 1923 as compared with the year 1922

	1923	1922
Persons bitten by dogs	833	636
Persons bitten by cats	14	14
Persons bitten by other animals	8	4
Total number of persons bitten	955	654
Original inspections	1,611	1,034
Re-inspections (animals under observation,	1,426	596
Final inspections (animals under observation,	1,066	488



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

93

	1923	1922
Total number of inspections made	4,403	2,138
Number of dogs bitten	12	51
Number of cats bitten	6	16
Number of other animals bitten	3	6
Number of dogs and cats sent to pound (observ'n)	159	28
Number of dogs and cats sent to pound (inspect)	145	52
Cases reported by Police Department	308	114

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

	1923	1922
Dogs brains examined from Newark	79	22
Positive	25	6
Negative	54	16
Other animals brains examined from Newark	7	1
Positive	0	0
Negative Cats 6, Squirrel 1	7	1
Dogs brains examined (out of city cases)	77	3
Positive	44	22
Negative	33	1
Other animals brains examined (out of city cases)	0	0
Positive	0	0
Negative	0	0
Total animals' brains examined	163	50

*Of the one hundred sixty-three (163) animals' brains examined seventy-seven (77) were from out of this city, and of this number forty-four (44) showed positive and thirty-three (33) negative results.

The following table shows the number of dog bites in New York City according to Wards from July 1 to December 31, 1923:

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bites	23	18	32	11	21	48	23	59	41	22	53	30	34	52	38	82
Total	536															

The table shows that the largest number of persons bitten were dogs from the Eighth (Forest Hills Section) and Fourteenth (Hill Section) Wards (59 each). The least number of persons bitten were from dogs in the Fourth Ward (11) (Manufacturing and Business Section).

The following table shows the number of animals' brains examined at the Laboratory listed according to months

CITY CASES

	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Positive.....	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	4	5	1	5	1	23
Negative.....	2	2	4	5	9	5	5	2	4	5	7	13	63

Total 86

The largest number of dogs examined was in December (14), the largest number of rabid dogs were found in September (5) and November (5).

OUT OF CITY CASES

	Jan	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
Positive	0	2	0	3	2	6	3	4	7	5	6	6	44
Negative	0	1	1	3	4	3	1	5	2	5	2	6	33

Total 77

Grand Total 163

The largest number of dogs examined was in December (12), the largest number of rabid dogs were found in September (7)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1925
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CASES FROM OUT OF CITY

	Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.
Bloomfield, N. J.	0	8	Bernardsville, N. J.	1	0	Verona, N. J.	1	0
Boonton, N. J.	0	5	Nutley, N. J.	1	0	Wanaque, N. J.	1	0
Irvington, N. J.	5	4	Montclair, N. J.	1	0	Clark, N. J.	1	0
Paterson, N. J.	8	3	Madison, N. J.	1	1	New Arlington, N. J.	1	3
West Orange, N. J.	2	1	Clifton, N. J.	1	1	Passaic, N. J.	0	1
Greenwich, N. J.	2	2	So. Orange, N. J.	1	0	Hoboken, N. J.	0	1
Rutherford, N. J.	2	1	E. Orange, N. J.	1	0	Union, N. J.	0	1
Livingston, N. J.	1	0	Maplewood, N. J.	1	0	Summit, N. J.	1	1

by ward dogs examined and persons bitten and
 Persons receiving treatment, number of dogs examined, number of persons bitten and
 Persons receiving treatment, number of dogs examined, number of persons bitten

WARDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dogs, examined																
Positive Cases	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	3
Persons, Bitten, receiving Treatment	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	15	1	0	5	25	2	10	4	20
Persons, Bitten, History only	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Persons Bitten, receiving Treatment	5	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Dogs Examined																
Persons Bitten	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1

Total Rabid Dogs 23*
 Total Receiving Pasteur Treatment 92*

*Persons bitten by rabid dogs in Hudson County, New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey, and Arlington, New Jersey. These persons were examined by the Hudson County Laboratory and received Pasteur treatment was given by the Newark City Laboratory.

The rabid dogs were found in Sixteenth Ward (4) and Thirteenth Ward (4). The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Wards were free from rabies.

Ward	11	13	15	16	14	11	9	8	7	3	2	1	10	7	5	4
Rabid Dogs	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	27

**ANNUAL REPORT OF DETAILED
INSPECTOR ON INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

Dr. Chas. V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR:—I herewith submit my report for the year 1923

Respectfully,

CHARLES H. McLOUGHLIN,
Detailed Health Inspector.

There has been a noticeable decrease in lead poisoning cases. There were 13 cases of lead poisoning reported in 1923, compared with 27 cases in the previous year.

Nearly all occupational diseases are preventable by intelligent supervision, by providing hoods and exhausts to carry off fumes and dust, and sufficient washing and toilet facilities, and having the work rooms kept in a clean sanitary condition. By periodic examination of the men by a physician in order to detect inipient cases and to weed out those who are over susceptible, especially in lead work, by giving instructions to the employees how to avoid the well known dangers of the material they are handling, by using means such as these it will reduce the cases of lead poisoning and other occupational diseases and it will not be necessary for the employer to be constantly "breaking in" new men.

A case of lead poisoning has been reported to our department and during an inspection of the plant in which the victim had been employed and while the inspector was giving directions as to preventing further cases in this plant, he was approached by one of the men who told the inspector, "There is no such thing as lead poisoning." That he had worked in the last five years in that room and had taken no precautions whatever and for the inspector to look for over. The inspector accepted his invitation and, after examination of his system, showed the Blue Line at edge of

gums clearly defined, revealing the lead deposited in the tissues of the gums. He was told that he was poisoned and to consult a physician as soon as possible. He laughed at the inspector and said, 'I know there is nothing the matter with me.' He was told that sooner or later he would find out that he was not all right physically. About a month after this incident, there was reported to our department a case of lead poisoning, and when the inspector arrived at the address given, he found this same man in bed, very ill. He was not laughing then, but bitterly denounced his employers. He stated that when he started to work, he was not told of the toxic nature of the material he was handling. This case is cited to show that though this man was an assistant foreman, he did not know how to take care of himself and, therefore, could not very well instruct the other employees.

The following is a review of the Bureau activities for the year:

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Lead poisoning cases investigated.	13
Arsenic poisoning cases investigated.	1
Phosphorous poisoning cases investigated.	1
Other industrial disease cases investigated.	15
Total number investigated	30
Calls made on the patients.	43

FACTORY SITE APPLICATIONS INVESTIGATED

Acid, Dye and Chemical Plants.	6
Fur Dressing Plants.	1
Mattress and Carpet Cleaning Plants	3
Soap and Fat Rendering Plants.	1
Smelting and Refining Plants.	1
Varnish and Oil Burning Plants	1
Trip and Drop Forging Plant	1
Sheet Metal Plant.	3
Poultry Slaughter Houses.	3
Other Factory Sites.	7
Total number of sites investigated.	27

INSPECTIONS

Number of factory inspections	824
Number of inspections made with other inspectors ..	19
Number of inspections made out of city	25
Number of poultry slaughter houses inspected	28
Number of night inspections	1
Number of noise inspections ..	22
Number of dance halls inspected	154
Number of motion picture theatres inspected ..	137
Number of public bath houses inspected	11
Number of amusement parks inspected	4
	1,287
Number of official calls	2,916

RE-INSPECTIONS

Number of poultry slaughter houses re-inspected	
Number of factory re-inspections	268
Number of dance hall re-inspections	74
Number of motion picture theatre re-inspections ..	5
Number of amusement park re-inspections	2
Number of public bath house re-inspections	1
Total number of re-inspections	455

POULTRY SLAUGHTER HOUSES

	Approved	Rejected
Applications for poultry slaughter houses	0	3
Number of public poultry slaughter houses		18
Number of private poultry slaughter houses		37

SAMPLES OF CITY WATER TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Oak Ridge Stream	6
Clinton Stream	6
Kanouse Brook ..	6
Echo Lake Stream.....	6
Macopin Intake	6
Cedar Grove Reservoir (outside inlet gatehouse)	6
Cedar Grove Reservoir (outside outlet gatehouse).	6
Belleville Reservoir (outside inlet gatehouse)	6
Number of trips to Water Sheds...	12
Number of inspections made in Water Sheds.....	31

**REPORT OF
CHIEF PLUMBING INSPECTOR FOR 1923**

To Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR The report of the Plumbing Division activities for 1923 is hereby submitted.

Respectfully,

CHARLES A. HALLGRING,
Chief Inspector.

There has been a marked increase in the number of plans filed and the number of inspections required. The total number of plans for the year is the largest number in the history of the Plumbing Division and will probably not be equalled during the coming year. This increase has been carried on by the same number of inspectors and as a result we have been unable to carry out any special survey as has been the custom for the past few years.

The greater part of the plans filed have been for new dwellings and as building activities have been mainly in housing since the close of the war, it would seem that the housing of Newark's population is now well taken care of

ACTIVITIES OF PLUMBING DIVISION 1923

Plans Approved and Filed—

	1923	1922
New systems .	1,521	
Additions	1 306	
	2 832	2,616
Sewer permits issued	1,450	1,122
Plumbing permits issued.	2,832	2,616
Relay sewer permits issued....	200	166
Cesspool permits issued	2	3
Septic tank permits issued..	0	6
Water Tests	2,748	2,010
Smoke Tests	965	1,065
Plumbing inspections	3,712	3,877
Special inspections	372	553
Sewer inspections	1,714	1,497
Final inspections	2,480	2,056
Plumbing violations served.	31	38
Plumbing violations complied with..	23	47
Complaints received	95	123
Notices served	44	39
Notices complied with...	31	34
Law suits instituted....	18	22
Law suits discontinued	9	12
Laws suits pending.	0	2
Fines imposed (non-registered plumbers)	\$400 00	\$325 00
Hours in court	85½	65½
Meeting of Examining Board	12	12
Applications for Master Plumbers' License Exam	63	108
Passed examinations	30	44
Master plumbers' licenses renewed 416, new 28...	444	447
Septic tanks installed....	0	6

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Contagious Disease Division

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Contagious Disease Division

To Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit to you the report of the Contagious Disease Division for the year ending December 31, 1923

Respectfully,

IRWIN C. DAKIN,
Acting Chief, Contagious Disease Division.

These reports, consisting of a general table of the various reportable diseases by wards, a table of each disease by wards, a table of all diseases (except venereal) in age groups and a report of the activities of the Contagious Disease Division, show a decrease over 1922 in the following diseases listed with the exception of measles and in infantile paralysis.

	1923	1922
Diphtheria including membranous (croup placarded)	634	771
Scarlet Fever placarded.....	596	1,503
Measles placarded	4,680	3,956
Infantile paralysis placarded.....	48	22
Small pox	0	1
Epidemic meningitis	20	26
Typhoid fever	66	117
German measles	212	264
Whooping Cough	1,124	2,385
Influenza	1,462	2,878

DISINFECTIONS

Diphtheria	617	73
Scarlet fever	583	136
Tuberculosis	668	74
Epidemic meningitis	21	24
Infantile paralysis	52	20
Small pox	"	1
Special	184	233

MISCELLANEOUS

Visits and re-inspections -	34,005	5,12
Nuisances found	116	142
Funerals supervised	69	71
Number of rooms disinfected	7,324	8,116

U.S. AIR FORCE - 1945 AIRPORT BOOK MARKET 1923

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE REPORT, 1923, AGE, SEX AND COLOR*

AGE		SEX		COLOR		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85-89		90-94		95-99		100+																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Males		Females		White		Negro		Chinese		Japanese		Filipino		Hawaiian		Portuguese		Spanish		Italian		Greek		Russian		Polish		Czech		Slovak		Hungarian		Austrian		German		French		Belgian		Dutch		Swedish		Norwegian		Danish		Finnish		Irish		Scottish		Welsh		English		Other		Total		Over 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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SPECIAL TABLES

SHOWING

DISEASE DISTRIBUTION BY MONTH AND WARD

LIPIDURIA

[illegible]

TYPHOID FEVER

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1		1	1	1	1	1	4					2	1		9
April						1	1	1	1					1	1	5
May	1	1				1	1	1								5
June	1	1	1					2	1	1	1					5
July					1			1	1	2	1		1	1	1	5
August	1		3					1	1	1		1				5
September	1				1			1	1					1		5
October		1	2			1			1	1	1			2	1	10
November	2	2				1	2									8
December					1			2	1			1	1	1		5
Total	5	4	6		3	3	2	10	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	

TUBERCULOSIS

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	3	6	4	1	3	5	9	1	7	4	10	8	7	4	2	6	80
February	5	4	7	10	7	6	11	3	3	2	7	6	6	5	2	3	77
March	7	10	20	6	7	3	5	5	7	13	5	6	9	5	6	2	116
April	3	12	10	7	4	6	10	6	9	8	6	6	5	6	3	5	106
May	9	7	13	5	6	6	4	12	8	5	7	3	1	15	3	9	119
June	7	6	10	11	8	4	7	5	8	4	3	1	6	8	3	6	97
July	5	7	9	8	2	9	9	7	6	6	4	1	10	7	3	4	97
August	4	6	13	6	3	6	8	4	12	2	3	3	8	7	5	5	95
September	2	10	14	2	4	8	6	6	7	5	1	5	4	6	8	8	96
October	5	8	8	3	4	3	6	2	4	4	1	7	3	5	5	4	72
November	8	6	11	4	3	4	7	4	7	7	2	3	6	7	1	2	82
December	5	7	8	4	8	7	6	8	5	8	4	4	5	5	4	4	92
Total	63	89	127	67	59	67	78	63	83	68	53	53	76	80	45	58	1129

BRONCHO PNEUMONIA

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	1	1	1	5		8	11	22	9	10	9	10	14	10	7	5	154
February	1	2	10	3	5	5	5	33	17	14	8	10	14	12	11	19	230
March	10	5	15	1		15	11	8	17	13	11	14	10	7	15		165
April		3	1	2		3	5	9	5	9	4	7	5	5	2		82
May		4	5				3	9	8	12	3	10	11	6	4	4	86
June						2	6	21	2	3	2	7	4	5	2	2	44
July	1			1		2	1	2	1	3		1	1				14
August				1		3	1	3	2	1		1		3			22
September	1		4		1	2	5	4	4	2	1			1			24
October		5	5		6		1	3	2	3	6	5	5	1	2		47
November	5			5	4	1	5	4	5	3	7	4	3	2	3	1	61
December	1		1	3	8			14	13	10	7	20	6	15	7	6	167
Total	88	34	95	29	48	4	89	114	72	84	60	86	77	75	47	56	1096

WHOOPIING COUGH

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Jan.	18	5	13	13	21	16	15	19	41	6	23	8	21	24	18	24	266
Feb.	31	3	10	14	51	4	8	5	15	6	6	7	25	12	11	30	164
March	7	4	15	3	6	3	9	5	25	5	11	4	25	19	9	31	181
April	9	4	4	2	3	3	5	11	2	5	6	23	5	2	17	98	
May	4	3	5		1	1	7	22	10	1	6	4	26	2	14	106	
June	3	1			3	1	12	9	1	4	6	7	4		19	70	
July	1	2	10		2	1	10	4	1		1	2	3		10	47	
August		8			3	1	7	7			1	11	3		11	52	
September	1	1		2		4	1	2		3	1		2		2	11	18
October	1	1	4	2		2		8	3		4		5	3	5	1	38
November	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	7	3		1	3		2		1	33
December	1	3	4	1		2	3	2	4	1	2	1	3	8	3	13	51
Total	50	8	5	6	44	18	61	157	76	6	41	50	88	81	74		2000

MEASLES

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Jan.	41	21	55	4	15	21	20	66	167	61	78	15	87	43	55	51	732
Feb.	22	9	58	7	54	18	38	49	71	34	53	25	68	46	64	103	719
March	2	36	109	8	23	19	19	70	102	30	19	32	78	46	62	170	844
April	14	28	94	9	17	15	29	50	83	66	40	98	74	47	45	120	829
May	10	26	42	24	23	40	30	144	73	48	56	102	130	37	17	112	914
June	9	18	11	27	15	21	12	62	52	18	23	28	84	15	20	21	435
July	1	4	1	2	8	4	3	4	8	1	24	31	1	4	12	108	
August	2	1			2		1	2	1	4	1	2	4	2	2	1	25
September	1	1	1	1				2	1	3		2	1		3	1	16
October			1		1	1	1		1			1		1	2	1	10
November				1		1			3				4	7			16
December	1		3	1	2	2	1	1	4		3	1	3	7	1	2	32
Total	119	128	378	83	155	146	155	449	558	220	274	340	564	252	275	594	4680

GERMAN MEASLES

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	1	2	4			1	1	1	7				3	1		4	25
February	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1			3	2	2	3	25
March		3	7			2		1		1		4	4	3	1	6	32
April	3	1	3	2	2	2		3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	32
May			2		3	1	1	3	5	2	2	1	8	5		2	35
June	1	3	3		1			2		2	1	1	2	2		3	21
July			2	1					1			1					5
August								1									1
September															1		1
October			1											1		1	3
November	3	1						1		1	8		1	1		1	17
December			2				4	1		5		2				1	15
Total	7	17	25	1	8	8	8	15	1	23	12	2	24	18	4	5	217

CHICKENPOX

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total
January	12	10	36	2	5	12	6	37	26	21	20	6	28	8	1	84																
February	2	4	13	4	1	10	6	15	43	9	9	6	27	1	8	1																
March	8	5	8	3	4	8	6	22	30	51	4	3	20	1	1	1																
April	1	3	3	2		3	3	3	11	2	4	11	1																			
May	26	8	18	11	5	9	16	19	36	161	8	15	64	1	1	881																
June	17	8	18	11	1	15	25	9	36	197	5	11	47			888																
July	4	3	5	1		1	6	3	7	81			6																			
August		2	5			3	1		2				1	2	2	1																
September		1	3				1				1																					
October	1	1	3				1		3	3	1		2		2	2																
November	5	3	3	1	3	2	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	22																
December	1	12	16	4	4	5	3	12	24	7	9	4	16	6	7	44																

MUMPS

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	2	19	3	2	9	2	1	6	4	3	4	4	3		3	65	
		1	16		2	3	2	7	3	2	1	2	2		1	44	
	2		13		1	8	2	4	7	3	2	2	8	10	4	70	
	3	7	4	1	6	2		2	1	3	3	6	7		1	6	50
	1	1	23	2		7	3	7		5	3	9	20	13		6	101
	3	2	20			8	2	5	4	1	3	11	14	8	5	3	89
			3		2	2	1	1	2	1			7	4	1	5	29
						1	1			2	1	1					7
February	2		1		1	1				1	3	1	4	2			16
	2	1				1	2				1	1	7	1			19
	11	5	3	2	1	3	2	14	5		1	4	1	2	2	4	60
	13	5	9	6	6	4	3	7	10	4	4	8	18	4	3	7	111
Total	49	15	16	17	16	53	22	46	41	21	26	44	92	57	15	41	66

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
January	1		2					2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	24
February	3		3	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	5	1		3	34
March		1	3			3	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	24
April	3			2	3	1		2	1	4		2	2	1	2	1	24
May	2	1	1			1	5		2	2	2	2	1		1	1	21
June			1					1	1	2			3				9
July			1			1									1	3	8
August			2		1			2									5
September			1			1											2
October		1	1			4	2			2				1			11
November	1		1			1	1		1	2	1					1	8
December			3	2	4	1		1		2	2	2	2	2	1	2	23

LOBAR PNEUMONIA

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Jan.	5	10	7		4				18	1		8	8				81
Feb.	16	17	11	2	9	14	8		1	1	8	5	10	1	15	5	108
March	15	6	7		1			2			3				5	2	41
April	8	1	5	5	8	6	1	1	5	5		8	8	5		8	119
May	5	4		1	3	3		12	5				15		1	4	65
June	5	2	5					6					1	2			22
July		2	1		1	5									5	1	15
August	1	1				1	1	3			1	5	1				18
September	1	3	5				5	4		1						1	23
October	5	6	5	5						3	5					1	29
November	11	5	10	5	2	1	5		5		2					8	55
December	1	1	5			5			2	5							25
Total	66	63	140	42	81	58	7	110	99	139	90	106	101	100	53	77	1435

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Jan.										2		1	1	1		1	3
Feb.																1	1
March					1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		4
April							2			1					1		2
May									2	5				5			12
June													1		1		2
July			1	1				1	1			1					3
August				1													1
September				1													1
October		1		1							1		1				3
November																	
December																	
Total		1		3			1	2	2	3	3		2	2		1	20

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
January	1															
February																
March																
April																
May																
June																
July																
August																
September			1			1	1								3	
October		2		3		1		2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	20
November	1	1				1				1			1	1	1	10
December											1				1	1
Total	1	2	5		2	5	5	3	4	3	5	2	4	4	5	48

INFLUENZA

1913	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I	8	1	3		5	5	1	50		1	10	3		8		2
M	10	1		10	10	18	15	15	1	1	1	18	1	1	10	1
S	1				1	1	8	15			15	1	1			
N	1								1	1						1
															1	
						1										
								1	1							
						1	1		1							
															1	1
	1	1	1								1	1			1	1

Total 1913

1923	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
						1		1	1		1			1			7
N			1				1	2	1								7
			1					1				1					3
N			1														1
									1	1					1	1	3
									1	1				1	1		2
			1							1		1		1	1		5
N								1	1					1			2
								1	1		1					1	4
						1					1						2
													1				1
					1	1	1	1	1	1	1						10

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Food and Drug Division

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Food and Drug Division

To Charles V. Craster, M.D., D.P.H., Health Officer.

DEAR DOCTOR: Herewith we submit the report of the Food and Drug Division for the ending December 31, 1923.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL G. SHARWELL,
Chief Food and Drug Inspector.

DAIRIES

Number of "A" raw dairies supplying milk to Newark	46
Number of "A" raw dairies re-inspected.	120
*"A" Pasteurized dairies inspected and scored	645
"B" Pasteurized dairies not inspected	3,502

*NOTE.—Of the 645 Grade "A" Pasteurized dairies scored, 617 dairies scored the 65 points or more, required by our milk ordinance and 25 scored below the required amount. There were also 5 dairies which scored 65 points but were excluded for other unsanitary reasons, making a total of 28 dairies rejected. Upon a re-inspection of these dairies, 9 dairies were returned to the Grade "A" classification.

EXAMINATION OF MILK

Sealed chemical samples taken	742
Sealed chemical samples below legal standard	66
Bacterial samples obtained	3,117
Bacterial samples within the required count	2,609
Preliminary samples taken and analyzed in Food and Drug Laboratory	1,548
Preliminary samples within required count	1,350

Temperature tests taken at creameries (both night and morning)	13,836
Sediment tests taken at creameries ..	6,418
Sediment tests taken at Food and Drug Laboratory	3,117
Sweet and sour cream samples taken and analyzed in Food and Drug Laboratory	7
Sweet and sour cream samples below legal standard	0

Sixty-nine samples of milk were found to contain streptococci and pus, in the 3,117 bacterial samples taken. When a sample of milk was found to contain streptococci and pus, a notice was sent to the dairyman, to have his veterinarian sign the same and return to this department. Cows found to have infected udders are compelled to be isolated and the milk not used for consumption until the veterinarian finds them free from infection.

At the forty-four creameries, shipping milk into Newark, there were 6,918 sediment samples of milk taken. Of this total 5,737 were clean, 457 were fairly clean, 533 were dirty, 172 were very dirty and 19 were filthy. Where sediment discs appeared dirty or filthy, the milk was barred from entering Newark. There were 37,593 quarts of milk excluded, both grades "A" and "B" Pasteurized, due to not being properly cooled, as indicated by the temperature tests. Grade "A" milk must be cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, and Grade "B" milk must be cooled to a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. This applies to both night and morning's milk.

The amount of bacteria allowed per cubic centimeter for each grade of milk in our milk ordinance is as follows:

Certified	10,000
"A" raw	100,000
"A" Pasteurized	30,000
"B" Pasteurized	50,000

MILK AND CREAM LICENSES

Store licenses issued	1,860	\$3,720.00
Wagon licenses issued (consisting of 171 dealers).....	392	784 00
Dealers handling more than one grade of milk (a fee of 50 cents is charged for each additional grade of milk handled)	94	47 00
Cream licenses issued to wagons and stores		427 00
Total		\$4,978.00

PENALTIES PAID FOR SAMPLES OF MILK BELOW THE
LEGAL STANDARD

Milk Samples	\$2,330 00
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COWS

Cows producing milk to be sold as Grade "A" raw, must be tuberculin tested annually. All cows added to a herd are required to be re tested after two months of previous test.

There were 6,752 cows checked up during the year 1923

Of 3,603 cows tuberculin tested, 109 were reactors, or 3% plus.

ACCREDITED HERD PLAN

STATE SUPERVISION

Prior to 1918 the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture allowed at the most \$37.50 for dairy cattle which were tuberculin tested and shown to have tuberculosis. This law was enacted at a time when healthy cows could be secured at prices from \$60.00 to \$80.00.

In 1918 this law was amended so that under the Accredited Herd Plan the farmer receives not only beef value for any cow condemned yet fit for beef, but also \$25.00

from the Government if a cow is unregistered, and one-third of the difference between beef value and appraised value of the cow. This last may not exceed \$100 in registered cattle or \$50.00 for an unregistered cow.

For example a farmer will receive \$105 for a condemned cow which is appraised at \$150, as follows.

\$150 appraisal	\$45 beef value
45. beef value	25 Government allowance
—	35 State allowance
\$105 Dif. in values	—
35. 1/3 of value dif	\$105. Total allowance

This only includes dairy cows which have been in New Jersey 90 days.

In 1922, of 3,549 cows tuberculin tested, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ were found to be reactors. This leads us to believe that there being such a small percentage of reactors of the total number of cows tested, that the testing of cattle was not being properly carried out.

During the month of May, 1923 a canvass was made of the grade "A" raw dairies, in reference to the State taking care of the testing of their cattle and two dairymen consented. In one of the herds tested by the State, of a total of 43 cows, 25 were found to be reactors. In the other herd of 33 cows tested 8 cows reacted.

On November 23, 1923, our dairymen were notified that no tests could be made by private veterinarians unless the subcutaneous in conjunction with the ophthalmic tests was applied, and a representative of the Health Department present when these tests are made.

When the dairymen realized that they would practically receive full value for a condemned cow, whereas when the private veterinarian condemned the animal they only received

the beet value, they were anxious to have the State take care of them.

Due to insufficient funds, the State could only test cattle in eight dairies at this time, but it is expected that legislation will provide the necessary money during 1924.

MILK DISTRIBUTED GRATIS

During the year 1923 this department distributed 230 gallons of milk to the deserving families in Newark. After home conditions are investigated, identification cards are given by our nurses, to obtain the milk.

Bottle milk is purchased from dealers serving in Newark. After the milk is delivered to our laboratory and one ounce is removed from the bottles for the bacterial count, the balance is returned to the Food and Drug Division where a sediment test is taken. An 8 ounce bottle of milk is then reserved of each sample, and the remainder distributed as stated above.

COURT CASES

Cases sent to the Legal Department	127
Cases fined	25
Cases discontinued on payment of cost of court (\$1.85)	91
Summonses not served (offenders out of business).	11

(4 violators were fined for offering milk for sale which was not contained in bottles, 9 persons were fined for having milk in their possession below the legal standard, 10 offenders were made to pay the penalty for selling milk without first obtaining a license, 1 restaurant proprietor and 1 confectioner were fined, due to unsanitary condition of premises. In addition to fines, no case where the summonses were served were discontinued until the cost of court was paid. Total penalties \$483.35)

Quick summonses served and warned by court to comply with requirements of the Department of Health immediately, or legal proceedings would be instituted 12

ANALYSIS OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES

On February 20, 1922, a law was passed by the state authorities calling for a minimum standard of eight per centum of milk fats except when the ingredients include fruit, nuts or eggs, in which case it shall contain not less than six per centum of milk fats. Ice cream samples were taken and analyzed, with the following results:

342 Ice cream samples analyzed (93 manufacturers)

332 Samples averaged above 8% milk fat

10 Samples averaged below 8% milk fat

Highest sample analyzed 16.90%

Lowest sample analyzed 5.87%

VIOLATORS SUMMONED TO APPEAR AT FOOD AND DRUG HEARINGS

Milk dealers appeared and reappeared at hearings for milk violations	138
Milk dealers summoned to appear at hearings for milk violations, but neglected to put in their appearance.	19
Food exposure violators appeared	23
Confectioners, bakers, restaurant and mineral water proprietors and grocers attended hearings regarding violations of the State Sanitary Act and Sanitary Code	94
Dealers who had licenses revoked to serve milk, due to violation of our ordinance and failure to attend hearings when summoned (all rescinded)	21
Retail milk dealers in business, 221, of this total 23 discontinued on their own accord.	
Total	285

FOOD SAMPLES TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH STATE INSPECTOR

Cider	8
Vinegar	22
Butter	21
Meat	15
Honey	2
Olive oil	3
Syrup	2
Total	73

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTORS

Lard	3
Lentils	2
Oysters	4
Rice	2
Coffee	5
Butter	4
Soda water	156
Canned goods	30
Ice cream	342
Fruit extracts	8
Candy	39
Samples medical preparations	32
Package food products	27
Cider	12
Bread	7

Total 673

The food products condemned as unfit for consumption are listed as follows:

FOODS (OTHER THAN MEAT)

35 quarts lima beans	62 barrels potatoes
205 crates spinach	1,589 pounds butter
964 quarts strawberries	411 cans tomatoes
504 boxes tomatoes	24 quarts peaches
102 quarts pears	110,599 pounds grapes
4 sacks coffee	2,225 pounds cheese
267 cans lard	591 pounds peanuts
1 sack lentils	50 pretzels
1 sack rice	12 dozen lemons
60 pounds figs	128 pounds cake
10 barrels apples	8 crates raspberries
1 barrel molasses	10 quarts orangeade
164 dozen eggs	38,240 cantaloupes
445 cans jam	4,050 bottles soda water
110 packages spaghetti	25 grape fruit
1,904 pounds candy	28 bunches asparagus
2,705 quarts of milk (wrongcaps, no plates on dealers' wagons)	

POULTRY AND SEA FOOD

12 chickens	3 681 cans shrimp
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Weekly inspections were made of the foodstuffs in the following public institutions:

City Hospital.

Boys' Home, Verona, New Jersey.

Alms House, Ivy Hill, New Jersey.

In very few instances were foodstuffs condemned in these institutions as unfit for consumption.

Our bacteriologist, chemist and authorities of the United States Department of Agriculture, analyze foodstuffs and animal preparations to determine the quality. Before permits are given to peddle same.

FOOD SUPERVISION

Inspections made of the following establishments where the law is properly enforced for the purpose of enforcing the State law and sections of the Sanitary Code:

Restaurants inspected and scored	593
Restaurant re-inspections	3,660
Restaurant approval certificates issued (scored over 80%) ..	127
Butcher shops inspected	18
Inspection of stores for milk licenses	1,901
Bakeries inspected	293
Bakeries re-inspected	1,087
Centre Market inspections	480
Soda water plants inspected	29
Soda water plants re-inspected	154
Cheese plants inspected	9
Ice cream plants inspected	93
Ice cream plant re-inspections	352
Wholesale grocery plants inspected	10
Wholesale pretzel bakeries	4
Grocery stores inspected	485
Grocery stores re-inspected	1,455
Egg candling plants inspected	6
Egg candling plants re-inspected	15
Delicatessen stores inspected	256
Delicatessen stores re-inspected	768
Macaroni shops inspected	46

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

129

Macaroni shops re-inspected	263
Food exposures	242
Drug stores inspected	268
Drug stores re-inspected	768
Local Pasteurizing plants inspected	6
Confectionery stores inspected	507
Confectionery stores re-inspected	1,160
Candy manufacturing establishments inspected	181
Candy manufacturing establishments re-inspected	367
Soda water fountain inspections	293
Soda water fountain re-inspections	459
Seafood establishments inspected	76
Bologna manufacturing plants inspected	8
Notices sent to creameries to be distributed to dairymen concerning the cooling of milk	4,792
Miscellaneous notices served	5,984

PLACES FOUND OK AFTER INSPECTIONS MADE AND
NOTICES SERVED

Milk bottling plants	68
Whole grocery plants	10
Food exposures	239
Bakeries	278
Ice cream plants	91
Macaroni shops	39
Confectionery stores	485
Seafood establishments	72
Egg candling plants	4
Wholesale grocery plants	8
Local milk Pasteurizing plants	6
Retail grocery stores	464
Bologna plants	7
Restaurants	556
Butcher shops	17
Soda water plants	27
Drug stores	279
Cheese plants	7
Delicatessen stores	235
Dairies grades "A" raw and "A" Pasteurized	686
Wholesale candy establishments	9
Total	3,597

Food handlers employed in restaurants are required to be physically examined semi-annually in this department except where the establishment contacting the restaurant has physicians and a dispensary for the proper holding of licenses. This method is practiced under authority contained in the State Sanitary Code.

All confectioners, soda dispensers, bakers, etc. are required to be physically examined annually. These food handlers may be examined in this department or by their family physician. This ruling is carried out in accordance with a city ordinance.

The medical examination consists of the taking of a throat and nose culture, chest examination, and a Wassermann test where there is any suspicion of the person having a venereal disease. All specimens taken are sent to our laboratory for analysis.

Certificates of health are granted all food handlers passing the tests. Persons not receiving a certificate are immediately notified to discontinue their services in establishments where foodstuffs are prepared or sold.

Persons physically examined for the first and second halves of the year are as follows:

RESTAURANTS

	1st Half	2nd Half	Total
Employees granted certificates.	2,505	2,457	4,962
Persons examined at clinics where employed	173	37	210
Males examined	1,396	1,514	2,910
Females examined	1,109	943	2,052
White persons examined	2,333	2,138	4,471
Colored persons examined	148	261	409
Chinese food handlers examined	24	58	82
Positive cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases	17	6	23

DAIRYMEN CONNECTION, KE SODA DISPENSERS
BAKERS, ETC.

Employees granted certificates.....	2,406
Of this total 836 persons were examined by their family physician	
Females examined	339
Males examined	2,067
White food handlers examined..	2,381
Colored food handlers examined.....	25
Chinese food handlers examined	0

RESULT OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN AND ANALYZED
(SPECIAL SAMPLES NOT COUNTED IN THIS TABLE)
BACTERIAL ANALYSIS

Grade	Total No. Bacterial Samples taken	Average Bacterial Count	Bacteria, Samples Above Required Amount	No. of Dealers
Certified	94	14,092	9	4
A raw	1,440	94,668	272	95
A Pasteurized	396	24,807	68	28
B Pasteurized	1,132	68,319	159	71
	3,062		508	198

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Grade	Total No. Chemical Samples taken	Average Fat Content	Average Total Solids	No. of Sources
Certified	46	4.05	12.80	6
A raw	715	3.45	12.04	46
A Pasteurized	187	3.54	12.07	13
B Pasteurized	559	3.45	11.96	19
	1,407			84

SAMPLES TAKEN IN 1923

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Sample Taken	Bacterial Sample Above Standard	Average Bacteria Count for Year	Chemical	Pets	Total Solids
CERTIFIED SAMPLES							
Borden's	Burnside, N. Y.	1	0	1,700	1	3.70	12.55*
Borden's	Monticello, Pa.	1	0	2,000	1	4.15	13.15
Fairbairn, Louis	Own	23	0	2,335	10	4.08	12.84
Borden's	Goshen N. Y.	16	1	3,981	7	3.82	12.71*
Borden's	Earlville, N. Y.	16	2	7,100	8	3.98	12.59*
Newark M. & C. Co.	Parsippany, N. Y.	16	3	2,753	8	3.91	12.66*
Woodstock Farms	Own	24	3	64,741	11	4.13	13.09

A—RAW SAMPLES

Borden's	Earlville, N. Y.	1	0	5,000	0		
Knorr, Phillip	Goble Farms	8	0	11,625	3	3.08	11.84
Kenna, Mrs. A.	Own	16	0	17,063	8	3.51	12.29
Becker, H. & Son	Own	20	1	17,900	10	3.74	12.54
Moore, Phillip	N. Drake	17	0	18,470	3	3.57	12.32
Hoffman, J.	H. P. Dick	4	0	23,000	2	3.70	12.78
Rosen, Sam M.	N. Drake	16	0	23,750		3.61	12.34
Knorr, Wm.	L. Borinsky	8	0	25,511	2	3.15	11.59
Crump, Jas.	P. Fensholt	8	0	25,625	4	3.51	12.19
Eker, J.	Own	8	0	26,250	5	4.51	13.1
Gubins, H.	Own	16	1	29,937	8	4.44	13.35
Brill, Chas. L.	Forsgate Farms	4	0	31,750	2	3.05	11.68
Weibel, Martin	Own	16	0	31,187		3.65	12.31
Crump, James	Geo. Hastings	12	1	31,916	6	3.63	12.41
Pet. Geo.	Own	20	0	32,500	10	3.42	12.35
Enderle, Victor	L. Borinsky	4	0	32,500	2	3.85	12.88
Lewis, Abe	Own	20	2	34,200	10	3.82	12.56
Momm, Edward	M. S. Nick	16	0	37,125	8	3.35	12.38
Feinman, Abe	L. Borinsky	20	0	38,500	9	3.48	12.42
Treusch, C.	L. Borinsky	4	0	38,750	2	3.50	12.48
Sonnitz, Wm.	H. J. Goss	20	0	39,750	10	3.37	12.16
Knorr, Wm.	P. Fensholt	2	0	40,000	2	3.15	11.60
Knorr, J.	Fred. Knorr	13	0	40,000	6	3.43	12.1
Sumner, Sam	C. S. Goss	1	0	40,000	1	4.20	13.18
Momm, Ed.	J. Fens	8	1	41,000	4	3.65	12.26
Iran, Nettie	M. S. Nick	4	0	42,500	2	3.15	11.00
Sosson, Wm.	L. Borinsky	2	0	42,500	2	3.30	12.20
M. S. Nick	H. A. Goss	4	0	45,000	2	3.50	12.30
Nol, Larry	H. Fensholt	16	1	47,500	7	3.61	12.64
Hartau, F.	Geo. Hastings	16	1	47,937	6	3.49	11.82
Barr, F.	Own	16	1	48,437	8	4.57	13.74
First, H.	M. S. Nick	16	1	49,187	8	3.24	11.95
Krebs, Chas.	L. Borinsky	16	1	49,687	8	3.39	12.29
Treusch, C.	M. S. Nick	20	2	51,000	9	3.47	12.24

A—RAW SAMPLES—Continued

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Sample Taken	Bacterial Samples Above Standard	Average Bacterial Count for Year	Chemicals	Fats	Total Solids
Grande, Marie	Own	24	1	51,000	11	3.72	12.50
Belwood Farms	Own	0	2	51,111	5	3.36	11.66
Young, F.J.	P. Ferns Estate	12	2	51,250	5	3.49	12.13
Otto, E.J.	H. Weinberg	16	0	51,125	8	3.41	12.01
Toster, M.	N. Lissac	4	0	51,500	2	3.40	11.90
H. Egan, W. I.	H. P. Lock	16	1	56,562	7	3.23	11.87
Hedle, J.	Own	16	2	58,625	8	3.94	13.00
Hecht, Jos.	Pure Milk Farms	20	1	58,750	10	3.36	11.97
Lesler, J.	Own	24	3	60,000	11	3.34	12.02
Scheut, M.	P. Ferns Estate	16	2	61,562	8	3.44	12.18
W. I. Carline	Own	16	3	63,312	8	3.31	11.99
Fales, Arthur	P. Ferns Estate	16	0	64,375	8	3.10	11.79
Foe, W. H.	P. Ferns Estate	20	3	64,500	7	3.31	11.90
Kuna, John	F. Newark	2	0	65,000	2	3.48	11.42*
Kreuzer, Gus	Own	16	2	65,000	7	3.68	12.42
Cohen, Jacob	M. Schenkman	8	1	65,625	6	3.48	12.40
Frick Bros.	Own	16	1	66,000	8	3.71	12.71
Dolan, Patricia	Own	20	2	67,000	10	3.56	12.50
Chapman Bros.	Pure Milk Farms	20	3	67,250	10	3.43	12.08
Philhower, A.	P. Ferns Estate	20	1	68,000	10	3.39	12.18
Pollock, A.	H. Pollock	16	2	69,687	8	3.16	11.63
Quirk & Reeves	L. Bornsky	8	1	70,625	4	3.50	12.48
Locke, Fred	M. Schenkman	16	2	73,125	8	3.22	11.70
Martens, John	Own	20	4	73,250	10	4.17	13.12
Campbell, Jas.	Pure Milk Farms	28	2	74,285	11	3.33	11.82
Wolf, Jos.	Own	16	1	8,000	7	3.59	12.48
Weihersmiller, C.	L. Bornsky	20	4	8,250	10	3.06	11.83
Hanapole, Max	H. Pollock	16	3	80,937	8	3.59	12.38
Mettus, B.	Own	8	1	81,875	3	3.93	12.80
Seddon, Chas.	Own	13	2	86,538	7	3.76	12.65
Sonntag, Frank	P. Ferns Estate	20	4	86,750	10	3.37	12.03
Rush, Henry	C. Strawn	4	2	87,500	2	3.35	12.05
Murza, Jos.	S. Fee	11	2	88,636	5	3.86	12.51
Knoor, Philip	Geo. Kullach	12	2	91,666	6	3.32	11.88
Cohen, Jacob	H. Arleiman	8	3	93,125	4	3.35	12.06
Speizer, Herman	I. Ferns	16	4	93,43	8	3.68	12.19
Hutmacher, Geo.	Own	12	5	94,916	6	3.40	12.16
Guedes, E.	H. Arleiman	4	2	95,250	2	3.55	12.58
Young, Ed.	Geo. Kullach	2	12	97,916	6	3.40	11.98
Weinstein, H.	Pure Milk Farms	24	4	98,333	12	3.43	11.99
Hennan, Frank	Pure Milk Farms	20	5	100,750	9	3.46	12.03
Fee, Sam.	Own	12	2	103,333	6	3.77	12.55
Lobatch, A.	Pure Milk Farms	4	1	103,750	2	3.25	11.78
Simon, S. J.	L. Bornsky	3	1	106,666	1	3.35	11.70
Lobatch, A.	L. Bornsky	12	2	108,333	6	3.53	12.41

A—RAW SAMPLES—Continued

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Samples Taken	Bacterial Samples Also Standard	Average Bacterial Count for Year	Cholesterol	Fat	Total Solids
Fink, Max	L. Borinsky	4	2	108,750	2	3.8	11.88
Fink, I.	M. Levine	20	5	112,750	10	3.8	11.9
Knox, A.	Pure Milk Farms	16	3	115,625	8	3.8	11.96
Zerach, I. & S.		16	4	119,000	8	3.9	11.8
Martinson, S.	M. Schenkman	12	5	121,250	6	3.41	11.04
Bass, H.	I. F.	4	3	127,500	2	3.15	11.05
S.	Frank Levine	20	7	130,100	10	3.86	11.5
Beck, I.	Own	20	7	131,000	10	3.8	11.28
Schick, S.	M. Schenkman	16	9	135,000	8	3.45	11.28
Levine, J.	Own	16	2	138,062	8	3.4	11.46
Peter, H.	M. Schenkman	20	5	141,500	10	3.7	11.5
St.	M. Levine	12	2	141,666	6	3.7	11.8
Fritz, S.	Own	16	7	142,500	8	3.12	11.92
Bu, I.	F. Nowack	10	7	142,700	6	3.65	11.45
Gr, I.	L. Borinsky	1	1	150,000	1	3.5	11.0
Pogrilusky, M.	Steinberg & Heisler	16	6	151,562	8	3.7	11.10
Colvin, B.	L. Borinsky	16	7	156,250	7	3.1	11.88
Koplan Meyer	M. Levine	17	9	157,352	9	3.08	11.06
K.	P. Feins Estate	16	5	158,125	8	3.1	11.66
St.	Own	23	6	159,826	11	3.3	11.4
K. I.	I. F.	4	7	186,250	12	3.3	11.9
I.		10	10	188,125	8	3.48	11.8
K.		3	3	209,166	4	3.5	11.14
R.	A.	2	2	219,375	8	3.5	11.97
P.	L. Borinsky	4	3	225,000	2	3.8	11.80
I.	H. Asdekman	4	2	228,750	2	3.5	11.36
I.	Own	1	1	250,000	1	3.5	11.96
K.	L. Borinsky	4	1	250,000	2	3.5	11.15
K.	H. Ciemecki	2	2	255,000	0		
K.	Own	16	4	285,937	7	3.52	12.05
S.	P. Feins Estate	4	2	292,500	2	3.8	11.45
B.	Steinberg & Heisler	16	8	294,375	8	3.51	12.1
C.	I. I.	20	3	301,850	10	3.5	12.16
M.	I. F.	8	5	635,000	4	3.18	11.5

A—PASTURIZED SAMPLES

Smith, Alex.	H. L. Kent	3	0	1,666	2	3.40	11.80
Weiss & Crastnopol	Model Dairy	8	0	2,250	4	3.51	12.19
Seelig, E.	Model Dairy	11	0	3,000	5	3.55	12.05
Schroeder, E.	Model Dairy	20	0	4,000	8	3.50	12.08
Weiss, B.	Model Dairy	8	0	5,750	4	3.38	11.90
Harrington Dairy	Fanfield Dairy	12	1	6,916	6	3.58	12.13
Fairfield Dairy	Lamson, N. Y.	20	1	7,750	10	3.57	12.15
Smith, Alex.	Model Dairy	4	0	7,750	2	3.38	11.98

A—PASTEURIZED SAMPLES—Continued

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Samples Taken	Bacterial Samples Above Standard	Average Bacterial Count for Year	Chemicals	Fats	Total Solids
Seche, Fr.	P. W. Janssen	8	1	9,250	3	3.40	11.82
Becker	Florida, N. Y.	20	2	9,750	10	3.45	13.12
Freutcham, A.	Model Dairy	12	1	9,916	6	3.48	11.9
Crestnopol, I.	Model Dairy	8	0	11,125	4	3.38	11.83
Friedman, I.	P. W. Janssen	13	1	12,538	6	3.59	12.09
Becker & Son, H.	Own	21	4	14,619	10	3.42	11.8
Newark M. & C. Co.	Own	15	3	15,875	8	3.83	12.38
Luppo, Jos.	P. W. Janssen	20	3	16,550	10	3.49	12.06
Woodbrook Farms.	Own	28	5	17,607	13	3.78	12.25
Borden's	Brusben, N. Y.	20	2	21,550	9	3.48	11.86
Grelick, Edmund	Model Dairy	16	1	23,125	7	3.41	11.8
Woodruff, Lesbe	P. W. Janssen	9	3	25,666	4	3.68	12.24
Burgholz, F. C.	P. W. Janssen	24	5	30,583	11	3.52	11.99
Milk Land	Own	20	4	31,456	9	3.44	11.85
Max, Abe	P. W. Janssen	8	3	31,625	4	3.51	11.8
Seelig, Chas.	P. W. Janssen	24	7	46,291	12	3.44	11.8
Grelick, Edmund	P. W. Janssen	8	2	61,750	4	3.60	11.7
Woodruff, L.	Wm. Provost, Inc.	12	7	98,000	6	3.36	11.88
Provost, Wm. Inc.	Own	24	12	104,583	10	3.45	11.6

B PASTEURIZED SAMPLES

Poleto, Chas.	Bellwood Farms.	1	0	3,000	1	3.75	12.24
Clinton Milk Co.	P. W. Janssen	8	0	3,875	4	3.54	11.98
Borden	Otisville, N. Y.	20	0	4,250	10	3.52	11.98
Rose, Nat.	C. W. Vanatta	1	0	5,000	1	3.20	11.9
Clinton Milk Co.	Otisville, N. Y.	1	0	5,000	1	3.90	12.65
Seche, Fr.	P. W. Janssen	8	0	5,250	3	3.57	11.8
Kelly, J. T.	Wm. Provost, Inc.	2	0	6,500	2	3.25	11.43
Borden, W.	Otisville, N. Y.	4	0	7,750	2	3.63	12.10
Borden	Model Dairy	16	1	10,250	8	3.49	11.04
Greenberg, A.	Dairymen's League	12	0	10,833	4	3.65	11.8
Friedman, A.	Dairymen's League	8	0	11,125	4	3.59	11.98
Borden's	Waterville, N. Y.	3	0	12,333	2	3.48	12.04
LaPara, Frank	Dairymen's League	4	0	13,500	2	3.73	12.35
Forgione, Joe	Dairymen's League	4	0	13,500	2	4.05	12.80
Max, A.	P. W. Janssen	16	1	13,875	8	3.67	12.5
Bakker, Abel	Dairymen's League	12	0	14,583	6	3.43	11.94
Tortorello, A.	Clinton Milk Co.	4	0	14,750	2	3.58	11.98
Klappholz, P.	Waldron & Son	7	1	16,285	4	3.64	12.41
Paskowitz, Sam	C. W. Vanatta	20	1	16,500	9	3.37	11.81
Woodruff, L.	Dairymen's League	20	0	17,300	10	3.77	12.4
Seche, Fr.	Three Bridges, N. J.	4	0	17,500	4	3.40	11.94
Hahn, Fred	C. W. Vanatta	20	2	18,500	10	3.80	12.22
Perce, Geo.	Dairymen's League	16	1	19,187	8	3.72	12.44

B PASTEURIZED SAMPLES *Continued*

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Samples Taken	Bacterial Samples Above Standard	Average Bacteria Count for Year	Chemical	Fats	Total Score
Cohen, A.	C. W. Vanatta	20	3	19,550	10	3.41	11.75
Frédman, I.	Dairymen's League	24	2	21,125	10	3.68	12.33
Kerner, Wm.	C. W. Vanatta	16	2	21,625	8	3.39	11.81
Beardsley, Wm.	Jersey M. & C. Co.	16	1	22,000	8	3.50	12.11
Weiss & Crastnopol	Three Bridges, N. J.	8	1	22,000	4	3.33	11.80
Kansol Hyman	C. W. Vanatta	20	0	22,150	10	3.33	11.69
Martha, John	C. W. Vanatta	20	0	23,050	10	3.38	11.70
Ringer, F.	Dairymen's League	24	2	25,000	11	3.73	12.43
Max, A.	Jersey M. & C. Co.	4	0	25,250	2	3.70	12.53
Greenberg, A.	Three Bridges, N. J.	11	2	26,636	6	3.47	11.87
Spitzer, Richard	Three Bridges, N. J.	4	1	27,000	2	2.15	11.63*
Kaplan, Jacob	C. W. Vanatta	20	1	27,400	10	3.17	11.92
Dairymen's League	Own	16	2	27,500	8	3.16	12.16
Lemmerman, S.	Own	16	3	27,687	8	3.53	12.24
Larney, P.	Dairymen's League	16	2	29,437	8	3.69	12.23
Neel & Chas.	P. W. Vanatta	24	4	30,083	12	3.52	12.18
Fynn, P.	C. W. Vanatta	20	5	33,900	10	3.45	11.79
See, E. Emil	Three Bridges, N. J.	3	0	35,000	1	3.30	11.85
Borden's	Borden's, N. J.	17	4	35,000	9	3.52	11.97
Schmidt, G.	Dairymen's League	16	2	35,375	8	3.18	12.38
Hofacker, Chas.	C. W. Vanatta	20	4	40,800	10	3.33	11.73
Schroeder, E.	E. C. Wyckoff	16	3	41,812	7	3.51	11.97
Newark M. & C. Co.	Own	16	3	45,187	8	3.54	12.14
Kozak, Geo.	E. C. Wyckoff	20	5	48,550	10	3.60	12.09
Touter, M.	Three Bridges, N. J.	4	1	52,500	2	3.35	11.78
Newark Milk	Jersey, N. J.	16	3	52,812	8	3.65	12.13
Mass no. Fats	Dairymen's League	17	3	56,000	7	3.71	12.08
Light, John	C. W. Vanatta	20	3	59,050	10	3.37	11.73
Burgholz, F. C.	C. W. Vanatta	24	7	61,708	11	3.23	11.73
Naroden, J.	Three Bridges, N. J.	16	4	61,937	8	3.28	11.71
Klappholz, P.	Jersey M. & C. Co.	12	6	62,833	6	3.60	11.98
Latti, G.	C. W. Vanatta	18	4	69,444	9	3.39	11.91
Newark Milk Co.	Borden's, N. J.	1	1	70,000	1	3.90	12.50
Scharago, H.	Three Bridges, N. J.	20	8	70,800	10	3.28	11.72
Feins, Herman	E. C. Wyckoff	16	5	71,875	8	3.53	11.93
Bakker, Abel	E. C. Wyckoff	7	2	72,857	4	3.40	11.81
Light, J. R.	E. C. Wyckoff	16	2	80,437	8	3.58	12.11
Frovo, Wm.	Own	24	7	80,666	12	3.47	11.82
Rose, Nathan	Waldron & Son	8	3	84,250	3	3.55	12.12
Zimmerman, R.	Three Bridges, N. J.	24	9	84,375	12	3.56	11.77
Levy, Chas.	C. W. Vanatta	20	10	87,400	10	3.39	11.80
Rosenbloom, M.	Three Bridges, N. J.	8	4	91,875	3	3.15	11.29*
Weiss, B.	Three Bridges, N. J.	8	3	91,750	4	3.34	11.78
Newark Milk Co.	Lemon, Pa.	16	10	93,812	7	3.54	12.14
Clinton Milk Co.	Lebanon, N. J.	17	6	97,294	3	3.22	11.46*

B PASTEURIZED SAMPLES - *C* *ntinued*

DEALER	PRODUCER	Bacterial Samples Taken	Bacterial Samples Above Standard	Average Bacteria Count for Year	Chemical Fat.	Total Solids	
Barker, A	Mumford, N. J.	8	2	97,500	4	3.67	12.01
Baer, Louis	C. W. Vanatta	15	5	108,625	7	3.37	11.75
Greenick, Edmund	F. W. Linsen	9	1	110,133	4	3.54	12.01
Harrington, David	Interstate M. & C. Co.	3	2	111,666	1	3.50	12.00
Rose, Nathan	Interstate M. & C. Co.	9	3	113,666	4	3.45	11.81
Stahl, Geo.	Three Bridges, N. J.	12	7	121,511	5	3.53	11.70
Therl, P. H.	Clinton Milk Co.	23	7	121,521	11	3.39	11.74
Interstate Milk & Cream Co.	Idaho	20	10	125,500	10	3.63	12.16
Crastnopol, I.	Three Bridges, N. J.	3	8	126,250	4	3.30	11.74
Fretschman, A.	Idaho	3	12	138,416	6	3.27	11.66
Speiser, Nathan	C. W. Vanatta	24	4	131,291	10	3.43	11.98
Grabau, P. W.	Three Bridges, N. J.	4	2	133,750	2	3.45	11.95
Smith, A. C.	Three Bridges, N. J.	4	1	162,000	2	3.20	11.63
Luppo, Joe	Clinton Milk Co.	20	7	172,500	10	3.31	11.81
Song, Emil	Three Bridges, N. J.	8	4	172,500	4	3.41	11.85
Greenick, E.	Three Bridges, N. J.	16	8	200,875	7	3.57	11.73
Clinton Milk Co.	Whitehouse, N. J.	16	6	210,062	8	3.37	11.65
Bauer, C.	Interstate Milk Co.	16	8	285,000	8	3.71	12.23
Stahl, Geo.	Wardon & Son	8	1	372,000	3	3.53	12.30

Average 3% fat and 11.50 total solids is required by this department. 4% fat required on certified unless otherwise specified on cap

BUREAU OF VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION

Dr Charles V. Craster, Health Officer

DEAR SIR: -I herewith submit report of the Veterinary Bureau for the year ending December 31, 1923.

Respectfully,

WERNER RUNGE,
Chief, Veterinary Meat Inspection Bureau

Meat is one of the most important of the various classes of human food. It is subject to conditions rendering it unwholesome or even dangerous. The necessity of controlling the sale of meat and assuring its purity is therefore recognized by the Government, State and Municipal authorities.

In the City of Newark no meat is allowed to be offered for sale or to be sold except the same is properly examined and stamped, inspected and Passed by the Department of Health Newark, N. J. It is stamped or branded by a Government or state inspector.

We have two abattoirs in the city that are under municipal control. In each of these a veterinary inspector is stationed whose duty it is to make an ante mortem inspection of all animals brought to these establishments and to be present at the time of slaughter, make a post mortem inspection and properly stamp the same at that time.

Carcasses of animals which have had no post mortem inspection by a Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, State or Municipal inspection are not allowed to be sold except under the following conditions: If the carcass must be utilized the head, all viscera except the stomach, bladder and intestines, when the same is offered for inspection, and if found free from disease and otherwise sound, wholesome and fit for human food they shall be marked "Inspected

and Passed." If found to be diseased, unsound, unwhole some or otherwise unfit for human food they shall be marked 'Condemned' and shall be removed to a rendering plant and destroyed.

Practical meat inspectors are making daily inspections of all butcher shops, stores and wholesale houses to see that these rules are carried out.

All meat and meat products furnished to the public institutions (City Hospital, Ivy Hill Alms House and the City Home, Verona) are inspected and passed upon by this department before they are accepted by those institutions.

An inspector is detailed at the New Centre Market to inspect all foods and food products before they are allowed to be offered for sale.

The following is the summary of the activities during the year 1923

Commission, cold storage, slaughter houses and Centre Market inspected daily

Cattle inspected and stamped at abbatoirs.	6,268
Calves inspected and stamped at abbatoirs	24,353
Sheep inspected and stamped at abbatoirs	60,788
Goats inspected and stamped at abbatoirs.	67
Hogs inspected and stamped at abbatoirs	1,133
Cattle (country dressed) inspected and stamped.	0
Calves inspected and stamped (country dressed).	20,000
Sheep (country dressed) inspected and stamped	105
Hogs (country dressed) inspected and stamped.	818
Goats (country dressed) inspected and stamped	722
Cattle re-inspected	91,822
Calves re-inspected	82,498
Sheep re-inspected	215,657
Hogs re-inspected	7,849
Goats re-inspected	794
Pounds of bologna inspected and stamped	68,747
Pounds of poultry inspected.	11,747,200
Pounds of fish inspected	2,868,500

Pounds of pork inspected	10,584,708
Beef carcasses condemned ..	43
Calf carcasses condemned.....	149
Sheep carcasses condemned....	84
Parts of carcasses condemned....	9,727
Complaints investigated ..	21
Butcher shops inspected and re-inspected...	9,726

CONDEMNED

Lamb	715 lbs.	Smoked ham ..	2,850 "
Beef ..	1,055 "	Frankfurters ..	190 "
Pork ..	2,305 "	Sausage ..	215 "
Veal ..	525 "	Chicken ..	10,726 "
Mutton ..	1,605 "	Fish ..	4,450 "
Neckbones ..	605 "	Calves brains ..	40 "
Ducks ..	525 "	Sweetbreads ..	10 "
Geese ..	10 "	Kidneys ..	25 "
Turkeys ..	2,755 "	Oxtails ..	4 boxes
Poultry ..	2,070 "	Miscellaneous meats ..	37 196 lbs
Ribbits ..	78 pa r	Eggs ..	152 doz
Bacon ..	300 lbs	Butter ..	1,440 lbs
Summer bologna ..	2,660 "	Cheese ..	2,132 "
Spareribs ..	30 "	Lard ..	230 "

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chemist

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chemist

Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1923.

Respectfully,

HERBERT B. BALDWIN,
Chemist

The analysis of milk and water constituted the principle routine work of the chemical division during the year, but there were also various other examinations of foods, drugs and miscellaneous substances.

MILK

For comparative purposes a statistical summary of the milk work is arranged as follows.

Total number of milk samples analyzed	1867
Total number of "preliminary" samples analyzed	1496
Total number of "sealed" samples analyzed	275
Total number of "preliminary" samples below standard	92
Total number of "sealed" samples below standard	113
Per cent. of total "sealed" samples below standard	.097
Per cent. of "preliminary" samples below standard	.015

Average per cent. of total solids and fat in samples taken in 1922 and 1923:

	Total Solids		Fat	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
Total samples above standard	12.17	12.18	3.54	3.49
Total samples below standard	11.14	11.06	3.00	3.02
Total samples above and below standard	12.11	12.04	3.51	3.43

It was pointed out in last year's report that the proportion of samples below the standard was greater than for several years. During the past year this percentage has increased considerably and indicates a gradual deterioration of the chemical quality of our milk supply regardless of its bacterial purity or safety.

Although this difference in average quality is comparatively slight from year to year it is large when compared with the figures of a decade ago. The difference in average fat content of the milk supply between the years 1921 and 1923 represents a loss to the citizens of Newark of over two hundred pounds of butter fat daily. Whether this loss is due to a closer standardization by the creameries or not, might be the subject of a profitable investigation by the city.

ICE CREAM

Of the one hundred and seventy eight samples of ice cream examined, only five contained less than the required eight per cent. of butter fat. The deficiency was not great in these and the average per cent. of fat is well above the standard.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among the various miscellaneous samples examined there were fifty one soda waters. Thirty one of these contained saccharin and proved that the use of this substance is still quite general.

An illustration of carelessness in the putting up of common remedies in package form was well shown in the case of a package sold for "Rochelle Salts" which proved to be Potassium Nitrate.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

In this, my probable final annual report, I wish to again speak of the great need by the department for a suitable

chemical laboratory. Not only should Newark be entitled to a properly equipped modern laboratory but in order to efficiently do the variety of work required, the chief chemist should have assistants specially trained in different lines of food and drug work.

CITY WATER

In a water of the uniform good quality of the Newark city supply, there is little to comment on from year to year except, perhaps, by reason of some local or temporary disturbance. Nothing has been noticed in the monthly examinations during the year to warrant criticism. The usual tables of data of a portion of the analyses are given on following pages.

ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

Samples from Canton Stream before Junction with Oak Ridge Stream at New Foundland
Parts per Million

Date	Temperature Fahr.	Specific Gravity	NITROGEN AS					Temporary Hardness	Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Matter
			Ammonia	Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates	Free Nitrogen				
January	33	1.018	.018	.092	0	.1	2.3	26	67	19	48
February	37	1.015	.006	.087	0	.33	3.0	39	54	26	28
March	38	1.015	.006	.166	0		8		14	10	33
April	44	1.015	.004	.128			5	21	18	5	35
May	50	1.015	.004	.076	0	.05	2.5	21	50	17	33
June	65	1.015	.013	.082	0	5	2.5	20	46	14	32
July	63	1.015	.003	.074	0	.06	2.5	21	56	18	38
August		1.010	.020	.092	0	.05	3.0	25	50	13	37
September	5	1.010	.004	.11	0	0	5	2	60		16
October		1.010	.008	.1	0		5	24	55		35
November	43	1.015	.009	.040	0	.05	2.5	25	50	10	40
December	39	1.015	.012	.090	0	.05	2.3	13	61	18	43

ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

Samples from Oak Ridge Stream, before junction with Clinton Stream at New Foundland,
Parts per Million

1911	Temperature degrees Fahr.	Turbidity	Color	NITROGEN AS				Chlorine	Temporary Hardness	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Mineral Matter
				Free Ammonia	Ammoniacal Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates					
January	44	.5	18	.006	.015	0	.15	.5	4	1	1	34
February	42	.5	14	.018	.024	0	.1	.5	5	45	11	14
March	38	.5	22	.006	.040	0	.15	2.5	16	52	27	25
April	49	.5	20	.006	.046	0	.11	2.0	15	48	9	39
May	53	.5	15	.004	.038	0	.08	2.5	17	38	16	27
June	68	.5	12	.003	.032	0	.10	2.8	14	44	16	28
July	74	.5	1	.004	.050	0	.1	2.5	18	42	1	31
August		1.	20	.006	.064	0	.05	3.0	10	41	14	27
September	64	1.	15	.012	.074	0	.05	2.5	7	36	11	25
October		.5	15	.008	.082	0	.05	2.5	7	35	15	20
November	43	1.	25	.013	.118	0	.05	2.5	18	48	11	37
December	40	1.	25	.026	.086	0	.05	3.0	13	51	19	32
Annual Total												

Samples from Laboratory, Erect, 972 Broad Street Newark N. J.
Parts per Million
ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

1923	Temperature Degrees Fahr.	Trans- parency	Color	NITROGEN AS				Chlorine	Temperature Hard- ness	Total Solids	Loss on Igni- tion	Fixed Mineral Matter
				Protein Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Nitro- gen	Nitro- ates					
January	38	5	22	.006	.066	0	13	5.0	16	52	20	32
February	3	5	28	.006	.060	0		2.8	18	51	23	27
March	3	5	23	.006	.054	0	.08	1.8	15	45	16	29
April	43	5	22	.014	.042	0	11	2.8	15	49	12	37
May	55	5	25	.004	.052	0	10	3.0	16	55	16	39
June	66	5	22	.004	.051	0	.08	5.0	18	44	25	29
July	72	5	25	.003	0.00	0	.05	5.0	20	53	22	31
August	68	1	22	.008	.07	0	.08	5.5	18	51	15	38
September	69	1	24	.006	.086	0	.05	5.3	19	39	14	35
October	59	1	22	.012	.080	0	.05	3.0	18	49	19	30
November	51	1	20	.009	.078	0	.05	3.0	18	55	16	39
December		1	25	.008	.058	0	1.6	3.1	11	60	20	40

Averages of Monthly Examinations
Parts per Million
ANALYSES OF NEWARK AQUEDUCT WATER

Locality	Temperature	Turbidity	Color	NITROGEN AS				Chlorine	Temporary Hardness	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Fixed Mineral Matter
				Free Ammonia	Ammonia	Nitrites	Nitrates					
Oak Ridge Str'm	46	8	22	.0112	.078	0	.10	2.4	22	53	16	37
" "	50		1	.00	.05	0	.09	3.1	19	43	18	28
North Branch	4		5	0.5	.400	0	0	.08	1	81	1	33
" "	4		51	8	.088	0	.08	3.0	14	53	19	34
Macopin Intake	47	.6	25	.021	.078	0	.07	2.5	18	54	16	38
" "	4		0	.013	0.1	x	.05	3.1	17	41	16	31
" "	46	5	20	.019	.071	0	.07	3.0	16	50	17	33
Beleville Reservoir	60	.7	23	.012	.070	0	.08	3.0	16	53	18	35
Liberty Facet	54	.7	23	.072	.066	0	.08	3.2	17	50	18	32
x Trace												

TABLE OF MAXIMUM MINIMUM AND AVERAGE TOTAL
SOLIDS IN THE WATER FROM THE LABORATORY
FAUCET, FROM 1900 TO DATE

(Total solids, Grains per U. S. Gallon)

Year	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1900	2.00	1.96	2.53
1901	3.80	1.93	2.68
1902	3.02	1.98	2.48
1903	2.32	1.60	2.32
1904	2.92	2.11	2.52
1905	2.92	1.60	2.33
1906	3.24	2.44	2.71
1907	3.80	2.35	2.60
1908	2.62	2.62	2.66
1909	3.35	2.28	2.78
1910	3.50	2.10	2.81
1911	3.31	2.33	3.10
1912	3.52	1.92	2.94
1913	3.91	2.10	3.04
1914	3.40	2.27	2.88
1915	3.30	1.92	2.69
1916	3.88	2.50	2.98
1917	3.84	2.39	3.11
1918	4.19	1.40	3.02
1919	3.78	2.74	3.32
1920	3.44	2.62	3.05
1921	3.65	2.84	3.07
1922	3.50	2.10	2.91
1923	3.50	2.52	2.62

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Division of Bacteriology

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Division of Bacteriology

Charles V. Craster, M.D., Health Officer.

DEAR SIR: Herewith is submitted the report of the Division of Bacteriology for the year ending December 31, 1923

Respectfully,

R. N. CONNOLLY, M.D.,
Bacteriologist

DIPHTHERIA

This disease has engaged the first attention of the municipal diagnostic laboratories in the past and will probably continue to do so in the future, because of the fact that diphtheria is the one disease in which a laboratory diagnosis and a laboratory prepared curative and protective remedy have been developed to a higher state of perfection than is the case in any other disease.

It is, therefore, a subject of unfailing interest each recurring year to review the preceding year's diphtheria record and attempt to analyze results as we view them in comparison with the records of the previous years, even though this Division has been reviewing them for the past twenty-nine years.

The laboratory records for 1923 are particularly interesting because of the low incidence of diphtheria and especially because of the low mortality.

The following tables present the diphtheria records of Newark for 1923 and contrasts the result of treating the disease with and without diphtheria antitoxin

DIPHTHERIA RECORD FOR 1923

Number of cases reported	634
Number of cases treated with antitoxin	617
Number of deaths treated with antitoxin	30
Case mortality	4.86%
Number of cases not treated with antitoxin	17
Number of deaths not treated with antitoxin	4
Case mortality	23.5%
Number of cases treated with Newark antitoxin	486
Number of deaths treated with Newark antitoxin	13
Case mortality	2.85%
Number of cases treated at Soho with antitoxin	13
Number of deaths treated at Soho with antitoxin	17
Case mortality	10.5%

The following table compares the results of treating diphtheria with and without antitoxin during the past three years in Newark:

	1923	1922	1921
Total number of cases of diphtheria	634	771	1,059
Total mortality, irrespective of treatment. . . 34—	5.36%	73 9.4 %	44— 4.1%
Number of cases treated with antitoxin	617	724	991
Number of deaths (treated with antitoxin) . . . 30—	4.86%	64= 8.85%	36= 3.6%
Number of cases not treated with antitoxin. . .	17	47	68
Number of deaths not treated with antitoxin) . . 4=	23.5 %	9—19.14%	8—11.7%

The general use of diphtheria antitoxin may be appreciated from the above table which shows that in 1923 only seventeen cases of diphtheria did not receive antitoxin out of a total of 634 cases reported in Newark for the year.

RABIES

This disease has engaged the attention of the laboratory to a greater extent during 1923 than in any previous year. More persons were exposed to rabies infection in Newark and were compelled to take antirabic virus than ever before, and more dogs from Newark and the surrounding territory were examined and found infected than have reached us in several years.

The protection afforded by using the single dose of antirabic virus in immunizing the dogs of Newark has been discussed and in order to try to determine its protective value provision was made at the end of the year to observe the effect of the vaccination on a series of dogs. These observations are now being carried on with the hope of finding some method which the city can adopt to deal with a growing menace.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

The following summary of the examinations of samples of Pequannock water made during 1923 show that the water as it reaches the Newark faucets and the consumer maintains a high degree of bacterial purity:

ORIGIN OF SAMPLE

	No of Examinations	Average No. of Bacteria per c.c.
Oak Ridge Stream, above Clinton Stream.....	19	163
Clinton Stream, above Oak Ridge Stream..	19	204
Kanouse Creek, above Pequannock River	19	290
Echo Lake Stream, above Pequannock River.....	19	297
Macopin Intake, at Gatehouse. " " ..	19	236

	No. of Examinations	Average No of Bacteria per c.c.
Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.....	22	81
Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.....	23	179
Belleville Reservoir at Inlet Gatehouse.....	23	37
Belleville Reservoir at Outlet Gatehouse.....	23	40
Department of Health, Planc and William Sts ...	23	29
Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	239	33

The following table shows the routine work of this division for 1923 together with similar activities for the previous year.

	Total for 1923	Total for 1922
Diphtheria—		
Cultures for diagnosis	14,412	14,488
True cases	378	442
Cultures for diagnosis and disinfection.....	15,488	15,946
Diphtheria Antitoxin—		
Doses produced during the year.....	2,726	3,019
Doses distributed during the year	2,636	2,968
Tuberculosis—		
Specimens of sputa, etc, examined.	2,346	2,762
Specimens of sputum containing tubercle bacilli	450	424
Typhoid Fever		
Blood examinations for typhoid (Widal). ..	1,817	6,662
Blood examinations for typhoid (positive)....	64	147
Malaria—		
Blood examinations for malaria	123	97
Blood examinations for malaria positive	2	7
Milk Supply—		
Milk examinations general city supply.....	3,127	3,251
Milk examinations City Hospital supply	553	385
Water Supply		
Water examinations, Pequannock supply.....	469	230
Water examinations, wells and cisterns	24	26
Venereal Diseases—		
Specific catarrhal examinations	2,840	2,189
Specific catarrhal examinations positive.....	497	360

	Total for 1923	Total for 1922
Rabies—		
Brain tissue of animals examined.....	168	63
Number of positive cases found in animals....	70*	28
Preventive treatment to exposed persons.....	92	13
Vaccines, etc—		
Typhoid vaccine, doses distributed.....	590	629
Pertussis vaccine, doses distributed	686	964
Tuberculin for treatment	100	400
Water from Swimming Pools and Tanks—		
Swimming Pools	227	145
Samples of ice examined... ..	23	13
*Forty-nine positive cases of rabies were from out of town		
Examinations of stools and urines for typhoid	173	

CITY MILK SUPPLY

The annexed report covering the examinations of the city milk supply has been prepared by Dr G Ward Disbrow, Assistant Bacteriologist, who devotes his attention to this work

R. N. Connolly, M.D., Bacteriologist

DEAR DOCTOR —I herewith respectfully submit a report covering the bacteriological examinations of the city milk supply for the year ending December 31, 1923

G. WARD DISBROW, M D,
Assistant Bacteriologist.

During the year 1923 inspectors of the Food and Drug Division of the Department of Health brought 3,105 samples of milk from the general city supply to the laboratory for bacteriological examination. These were divided as follows: Certified, 94; A Raw, 1473; A Pasteurized, 398; B Pasteurized, 1,140. There were also examined 44 mixed samples, covering 563 cans, from the City Hospital supply, making a total of 3,149 examinations as regards bacterial plate counts. Inasmuch as each of these samples was also examined microscopically for streptococci and pus the total number of examinations made during the year reached the quite respectable total of 6,298.

The results of the examinations are as follows:

PLATE COUNTS GENERAL CITY SUPPLY

Certified. 94 samples examined with an average bacterial content of 14,222 per sample. This is generally higher than the 10,000 bacteria per c. c. allowed by ordinance. An exception should not be taken as an index of the condition of the supply. On one occasion during the year, one of our certified milk dairies had the misfortune to get a count of 708,000 bacteria per c. c. and this one high count brought the average where it is. With this one sample omitted the average would be 7,175 per c. c. well below the 10,000 allowed by law.

A Raw: 1,473 samples examined with an average bacterial content of 95,357. This is below the 100,000 bacteria per c. c. allowed by the ordinance and is a very good showing considering the number of samples examined.

A Pasteurized 398 samples examined with an average of 26,236 bacteria per c. c. per sample. This is also below the ordinance requirements of not over 30,000 for this grade milk.

B Pasteurized: 1,140 samples examined with an average bacterial content of 66,328. The ordinance permits a maximum of 50,000 bacteria per c. c. for grade B milk and for a while the general average per sample some 16,000 above the maximum allowed.

CITY HOSPITAL SUPPLY

The milk supplied the City Hospital is grade B Pasteurized and delivered at the hospital at 40 gallons daily. It is being delivered daily. It has been the custom, once a week, to take 10 c. c. from each can and after mixing in a sterile container, to plate from this pooled sample. During the year 44 examinations of this type were made, covering a total of 563 cans. The average bacterial content per examination was found to be 25,002, a figure well below the 50,000 allowed by ordinance for Grade B Pasteurized Milk.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS FOR STREPTOCOCCI AND PUS

In the 3,149 microscopic examinations made to determine the presence of streptococci and pus, one certified and eighty A Raw samples

were found thus contaminated. This gives us a percentage of 1.06 for the Certified and 5.43 for the A Raw or 2.6 per cent contamination for the 3,149 samples examined. No streptococci or pus were found in the A Pasteurized, B Pasteurized or City Hospital milks.

SUMMARY

Certified. 94 samples examined; 85 of these (90.42%) came within the ordinance requirements. The average bacterial content was 14,622. Streptococci found in one sample (1.06%).

A Raw. 1,473 samples examined, 1,210 (82.14%) came within the ordinance requirements. The average bacterial content was 95,357. Streptococci found in 80 samples (5.43%).

A Pasteurized. 398 samples examined; 334 (83.91%) came within the ordinance requirements. The average bacterial content was 26,236 and none of the samples contained streptococci.

B Pasteurized. 1,140 samples examined, 892 (78.24%) came within the ordinance requirements. The average bacterial content was 66,328 and no streptococci were found in this grade.

City Hospital Supply. 44 examinations made covering 563 cans, 34 of these examinations (77.36%) came within the ordinance requirements for this group. The average bacterial content per sample was 25,602 and no streptococci were found.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Serological Laboratory

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Serological Laboratory

Dr. Charles V. Craster, D.P.H., Health Officer

DEAR DOCTOR: Herewith is submitted the report of the work performed in the Serological Laboratory for the year 1923

Respectfully,

HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M.D.,
Pathologist.

The work during the year 1923 has greatly increased, the total number of examinations made, 15,842, far exceeding that of any previous year.

During the year 12,571 Wassermann tests were made for the detection of syphilis. It is interesting to note that the test has been used by physicians mainly as a diagnostic exclusion test in general surgery and medicine more than for the diagnosis of frank active syphilis. This I believe is due to the following reasons:

1. Active syphilis in the first two years is easily recognized by the clinicians handling this class of cases without the aid of the blood test.

2. In the first year of syphilis the blood test is of little use (after the diagnosis is made), as a certain amount of treatment is needed no matter what the test shows.

3. The reporting of venereal diseases as required by the State Department of Health tends to lead many physicians

to get along without such aids as may expose the patient's than submit to a report of their disease to any authorities other than their own physician.

identity to even semi public records. Many patients will go to "quacks" or outside of the state for treatment rather

Wassermann tests are made on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Blood tests received in the laboratory before 12 o'clock noon are reported on the following day. Crude alcoholic antigen with four hour icebox fixation has been the method used during the year. The work of the laboratory has been too great to allow any work on the various precipitation reactions for the diagnosis of syphilis. We seriously contemplate, however, using the standardized Kolmer Technique and to perform the latest modification of the Kahn test on City Hospital cases as a check test.

During the year an article was written for the November issue of the Bulletin of the Department of Health on "The Present Status of the Curability of Syphilis," in which the percentages of positive Wassermans were given for the various stages of syphilis, and the laboratory tests used in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease was outlined. In addition, our new report forms give a short summary of the percentages of positive reaction.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF LABORATORY WORK DONE IN THE SEROLOGICAL LABORATORY AT THE CITY HOSPITAL IN 1923

Wassermann Tests.

	Separate Items	Totals Only
Blood Wassermans	11,896	
Positive	963	
Spinal fluid Wassermans	675	
Positive	50	
Total		12,571

Source of Wassermann Tests	Separate Items	Totals Only
Physicians and hospitals of Newark.....	7,135	
City Hospital	3,942	
City Dispensary	1,494	
	<hr/> 12,571	
How Wassermann Was Used.		
As diagnostic and therapeutic aid in the first two years of syphilis.....	341	
As diagnostic and therapeutic aid in old and latent syphilis.	689	
As diagnostic aid in general surgery and internal medicine	11,541	
	<hr/> 12,571	
Examination of Venereal Sores:		
Darkfield examinations	92	
(Including stained smears and aspiration of regional glands)		
Positive	26	
Examination for Gonococcus.		
Smears for Gonococci.	2,545	
(City Hospital only)		
Positive	357	
Examination of Spinal Fluid:		
Routine serological examination.	634	
(Including cell counts, colloidal gold, etc.)		
	<hr/> 3,271	
Grand Total		<hr/> 15,842

3 CULTURE COLLECTORS

Following is a summary of the work performed by the two culture collectors attached to the Bacteriological Laboratory, whose duty is to supply the catarrh stations with antitoxin and outfits for taking diptheria cultures, sputa, Wassermanns, typhoid and other blood tests, collect daily sputa outfits as left at the stations by the doctors and deliver to the laboratory with notes for past two years:

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Antitoxin delivered ..	2,431	2,997	3,035	3,163	3,815
Outfits Delivered					
Cultures	1,488	11,641	14,014	12,309	13,997
Sputa	8	4,213	4,806	4,271	3,980
*Typhoid	4	1,194	1,324	1,133	1,185
Wassermanns	7,462	6,661	5,938	5,341	5,374
Catarrhal	78	3,364	3,308	2,933	3,366
Outfits Collected -					
Cultures	12,772	12,611	15,415	8,835	11,554
Sputa	2,472	2,745	3,099	2,880	2,548
*Typhoid	1,804	5,494	4,901	687	397
Wassermanns	6,122	5,253	4,830	3,935	3,261
Catarrhal	8	2,021	2,065	1,986	2,331

*Note--Typhoid collections much greater than delivery inasmuch as City Dispensary secured their own sets for Food Handler examinations and culture collectors delivered them to the laboratory

ANTITOXIN AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS

Ward	STATION	Address	Telephone No
1	A. D. Bianchi	Seventh Avenue and Sheffield Street	4966 Market
1	N. Spallone	72 Park Avenue	4973 Mitchell
1	Vernon's Pharmacy	83 Belleville Avenue	3025 Market
1	P. Kucera	111 Broadway	400 Market
1	S. Michael's Hospital	Central Avenue and High Street	1000 High Street
1	City Dispensary	Plane and William Streets	800 Market
1	Holzbauer	3 Broad Street	300 Market
1	Kaplan Pharmacy	14 Broad Street	800 Market
1	Petty's—City Hall Pharmacy	925 Broad Street	0941 Mulberry
1	1st Precinct Police Station	Court and Washington Street	5400 Market
1	St. Barnabas' Hospital	681 High Street	0616 Market
1	St. Israel Hospital	High and Kane Streets	1320 Mitchell
1	M.	58 Springfield Avenue	4033 Market
1	M.	211 Clinton Avenue	5116 Market
1	M.	Broad and Market Streets	1337 Waverly
1	M.	Broad and Fulton Streets	7150 Market
1	M.	14 Broadway	4600 Mulberry
1	M.	201 Broadway	3908 Market
1	M.	167 Broadway	0202 Market
1	M.	21 Broadway	1764 Market
1	J. P. Smith	315 South Orange Avenue	1514 Mulberry
1	J. Battat	169 South Orange Avenue	1539 Market
1	City Hospital	116 Fairmount Avenue	9300 Market
1	P. J. Corrigan	25 Wallace Place	3205 Market

ANTI-TOXIN AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS *Continued*

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Ward	STATION	Address	Telephone No.
Seventh	Ideal Pharmacy	279 Bank Street	3141 Mulberry
Eighth	F. W. Greenleaf	80 Washington Avenue	6279 B B
Eighth	Oriental Pharmacy	289 Belleville Avenue	6453 B B
Eighth	H. J. Quinn	187 Bloomfield Avenue	1052 Humboldt
Eighth	Resnick's Pharmacy	449 Summer Avenue	405 B B
Eighth	L. Arnold	684 Mt. Prospect Avenue	4134 B B
Eighth	8th Precinct Police Station	Washington Avenue	5400 Market
Eighth	A. Maria	345 Bloomfield Avenue	2642 B B
Ninth	G. Linnett & Bro.	77 Lincoln Park	3634 Mulberry
Ninth	Lincoln Drug Co.	1123 Broad Street	5700 Bigelow
Ninth	B. M. Gerson	1016 Bergen Street	0571 Bigelow
Ninth	Heenan's Pharmacy	175 Elizabeth Avenue	3067 Bigelow
Ninth	Wick Pharmacy	45 Wright Street	1331 Waverly
Tenth	East Side Pharmacy	Adam and Warwick Streets	427 Mulberry
Eleventh	J. B. Foster	Orange and Roseville Avenues	0151 B B
Eleventh	5th Precinct Police Station	Orange and Sixth Streets	5400 Market
Twelfth	O. Scholz	131 Wilson Avenue	1957 Mulberry
Twelfth	H. Wesp.	28 Fleming Avenue	6267 Market
Twelfth	3rd Precinct Police Station	Fleming Avenue and Road Street	5400 Market
Thirteenth	A. Marquier	1041 South Orange Avenue	2878 Mulberry
Thirteenth	Avon Pharmacy	191 Avon Avenue	5090 Mulberry
Thirteenth	A. Reusch	661 Springfield Avenue	2444 Waverly
Thirteenth	7th Precinct Police Station	South Orange Avenue	5400 Market
Thirteenth	Byrne's Pharmacy	12th Street and South Orange Avenue	2094 Market
Fourteenth	F. L. Feindt	76 Belmont Avenue	5835 Bigelow

ANTITOXIN AND CULTURE STATIONS BY WARDS—Continued

Ward	STATION	Address	Telephone No.
Fourteenth	A. Koellle	362 Springfield Avenue	3407 Bigelow
Fourteenth	4th Precinct Police Station	Seventeenth Avenue	5400 Market
Fourteenth	C. Wansch	Springfield Avenue and Tenth Street	2484 Waverly
Fourteenth	Seige Pharmacy	8th Street and 11th Avenue	8888 Bigelow
Fifthteenth	F. Brock	368 Central Avenue	3361 Market
Fifteenth	L. Huggs	Central Avenue and Fifth Street	4189 B. B.
Fifteenth	B. ... Pharmacy	286 Orange Street	6734 B. B.
Sixteenth	F. Lang	531 Clinton Avenue	2468 Waverly
Sixteenth	W. J. W. H.	821 Clinton Avenue	2871 Waverly
Sixteenth	6th Precinct Police Station	Hunterton and Bigelow Streets	5400 Market
Sixteenth	B. & B. Pharmacy	112 Clinton Place	3059 Bigelow

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

City Dispensary

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS' LINES

First District East Kinney Street from Jefferson Street to Belmont Avenue, to Eighteenth Avenue, to City Line, around to imaginary line of Jefferson Street, to East Kinney Street District Physician Dr Abraham Rothseid, 59 Avon Avenue. Telephone Terrace 1630.

Second District Sussex Avenue from Norfolk Street to North Fifth Street, to Orange Street, to City Line, to South Orange Village Line, to Irvington Line, to Twentieth Street, to Eighteenth Avenue, to Belmont Avenue, to Jones Street, to Norfolk Street, to Sussex Avenue. District Physician Dr. Thomas J Kelly, 53 Roseville Avenue Telephone Branch Brook 4866.

Third District Fulton Street from Passaic River to Broad Street, to East Kinney Street, to Jefferson Street, to Passaic River District Physician Dr Watson F L Rodemann, 64 Prospect Street Telephone Market 9161

Fourth District Jefferson Street from Passaic River to City Line, south to Newark Bay, to Passaic River, to Jefferson Street District Physician Dr Wm T. Ramage, 232 Lafayette Street Telephone Market 0471.

Fifth District Central Avenue to Sussex Avenue, to Norfolk Street, to South Orange Avenue, to Jones Street, to West Kinney Street, to Broad Street, to Central Avenue. District Physician Dr Michael J Coffey, 24 Breimtnall Place. Telephone Market 8460.

Sixth District Fulton Street from Passaic River to Central Avenue, to Sussex Avenue, to North Fifth Street, to Orange Street, to East Orange City Line, to Belleville City Line, to Passaic River, to Fulton Street District Physician —Dr M Jedel, 125 Fourth Street Telephone Branch Brook 3216.

CITY DISPENSARY MEDICAL STAFF

MEDICAL

DR. JOS. E. SCHRAMM	DR. MYER L. LEVIN
DR. DANIEL R. MISHELL	DR. MERTON STEPHENS

SURGICAL

DR. DAVID KRAKER, <i>Chief</i>	
DR. I. D. HASKELL	DR. M. G. DUBOIS
	DR. WM. ZUCKERMAN

GENITO-URINARY

DR. C. R. O'CROWLEY, <i>Director</i>
DR. H. C. POVEY, <i>Chief</i>

DR. EARL LEROY WOOD	DR. WM. RUMAGE
DR. S. C. KELLER	DR. NICHOLAS RAMOS
DR. PAUL MENK	DR. NICK DEL DEO
DR. SAM'L ROTHENBERG	DR. ROBT. SELLERS
DR. MORTON BROTMAN	DR. RALPH SALZBERG

GYNAECOLOGICAL

DR. WM. GAUCH, <i>Chief</i>	
DR. A. J. GORDON	DR. SELMA WEISS

SKIN

DIVISION A	DR. H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, <i>Chief</i>
DIVISION B	DR. LOUIS A. KOCH, <i>Chief</i>
DR. EARL LEROY WOOD	DR. FRANCES McCAULEY
DR. NATHAN B. HELLER	DR. NICK DEL DEO
DR. ERNEST KAUFMAN	DR. ROBT. SELLERS
	DR. J. W. GARDAM

RECTAL

DR. DAVID KRAKER, <i>Chief</i>	
DR. CARL WINTCH	DR. WM. HAUCK
	DR. IRVIN BIERMAN

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

DR. E. A. CURTIS, <i>Chief</i>	
DR. C. A. MENTZER	DR. LOUIS MARTUCCI

NEUROLOGICAL

DR. CHRISTOPHER BELING, *Chief*DR. CHAS. A. ROSEWATER DR. CHAS. ENGLANDER
DR. JULIUS SOBIN

DENTAL

DR. LEO MCMANUS DR. J. E. H. GUTHRIE
DR. J. M. PERLMAN

ORTHOPEDIC

DR. CARL R. KEPPLER, *Chief*
DR. ADOLPH LORENZ DR. M. S. AVIDAN

PRENATAL

DR. A. J. GORDAN

METABOLIC

DR. THEO. TELMER, *Chief*
DR. HESSER MCBRIDE DR. SELMA WEISS

TUBERCULOSIS

DR. M. JAMES FINE, *Chief*DR. IRVING WILLNER DR. WM. GREEN
DR. JULIUS SOBIN DR. LOUIS DAVIS

CHILDREN

DR. JULIUS LEVY, *Chief*DR. PAUL HOSP DR. HENRY B. SILVER
DR. ARTHUR J. ELLIS DR. HAROLD GOLDBERG

CARDIAC

DR. M. J. FINE, *Chief* DR. WILLIAM TILTON

CLINICS

MEDICAL—Daily, 9 A. M.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Daily, 10 A. M.

SURGICAL—Daily, 9 A. M.

GENITO URINARY—Monday and Thursday, 10 A. M.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Tuesday, 3 P. M.

CYSTOSCOPIC—Wednesday, 10 A. M.

DISEASES OF SKIN—Tuesday and Friday, 10 A. M.

DISEASES OF RECTUM—Tuesday and Friday, 10 A. M.

SYPHILIS, MALE—Monday and Wednesday, 3 P. M.

SYPHILIS, FEMALE—Wednesday, 3 P. M., Friday, 9 A. M.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT—Monday and Friday, 3 P. M.

NEUROLOGICAL—Friday, 2 P. M.

ORTHOPEDIC—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 A. M.

DENTAL—Daily, except Saturday, 1 P. M.

PRENATAL—Thursday, 3 P. M.

NEURO PSYCHIATRIC—Tuesday, 2 P. M., Thursday, 3 P. M.

ESSEX COUNTY PAROLE CLINIC—Tuesday, 2 P. M.

CARDIAC—Wednesday, 3 P. M.

METABOLIC—Monday and Thursday, 3 P. M.

TUBERCULOSIS—

Adults and Children—Daily, 3 P. M.

Night Clinic—Wednesday, 6 P. M.

Colored—

Adults and Children—Tuesday, 10 A. M.

Adults and Children—Friday, 10 A. M.

Adults and Children—Saturday, 10 A. M.

ADMISSION TO SANATORIUMS—

Verona—Monday and Thursday, 10 A. M.

Soho—Monday and Thursday, 10 A. M.

Glen Gardner—Wednesday, 10 A. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

City Dispensary

To Dr. Charles V. Craster, D.P.H., Health Officer.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of the City Dispensary for the year 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. OLTMAN,
Apothecary.

Total number of new cases in clinics	11,888
Total number of visits made by patients	8,000
Clinic prescriptions filled	11,170
Patients sent to City Hospital and other Hospitals	
maintaining city beds.....	1,543
Total number of vaccinations	393

The records for the year under review show a small decrease in clinic attendances compared with previous years, which may be ascribed to slackening of economic and health conditions throughout the city.

As in past years the visits to the Gynec-Urinary, Syphilis, Orthopedic and Tuberculosis Clinics make up the larger attendance percentage.

The year 1923 witnessed the inception of insulin treatment for diabetes in the Metabolic Clinic. A small sum was appropriated to this purpose and the work carried on on a small scale. In view of the number of persons coming within this category of therapy insulin will have to

be supplied in larger quantities, together with dietary instructions, laboratory urinalysis and blood analysis in order to ensure the best results from the new method of diabetic treatment.

Free distribution of vaccines and salvarsan to Newark physicians was begun during the year for the treatment of deserving patients who are unable to attend the clinics.

The Orthopedic Clinic has again enjoyed during the year the valuable and altruistic services of the eminent surgeon Dr. Lorenz, who has ministered to patients from far and near.

The Dispensary Medical Staff has faithfully discharged its duties to the indigent patients of the city and deserves their fullest appreciation.

In this report I would take occasion to express my sincere thanks to the staff of physicians and the employees for their active co-operation and assistance in carrying on so successfully the work of City Dispensary during the year 1923.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT DISPENSARY BY MONTHS AND DISEASES TREATED

CLINICS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Prenatal	31	18	43	33	38	0	0	8	20	11	23	31	240
Medical	407	43	311	368	562	249	301	373	360	542	550	479	4006
Surgical	309	283	330	361	361	377	411	444	418	442	462	413	4611
Internal Medicine	209	195	225	234	266	224	239	189	219	231	253	181	2665
Septic	912	953	964	983	991	968	991	996	1057	1112	1288	1162	12377
Chronic	203	156	190	217	233	172	200	183	171	177	188	138	2228
Gynaecological	93	64	69	82	95	58	83	79	89	105	79	71	967
Paediatric	174	518	573	579	446	195	551	538	671	695	691	67	6698
Public Health, Nutrition, Hygiene	114	148	162	178	170	115	125	98	103	114	148	150	894
Neurology	93	80	89	71	6	71	56	6	60	92	148	4	1007
Thyroid	966	754	761	745	685	577	627	651	841	718	617	609	8484
Dental	159	150	134	171	146	98	146	191	128	158	253	159	1893
Orthodontic	342	540	63	840	578	192	40	179	197	333	51	635	3533
Rent	5	53	58	77	70	68	53	70	65	75	62	56	761
Chronic		9	10	14	14	25	14	41	29	43	28	15	249
Medical	33	24	18	37	25	37	41	24	23	36	25	27	450
Medical	16	7	15	10	7	19	10	8	17	18	44	46	217
Vaccinations	10	12	8	8	711	25	71	8	53	60	75	76	894
Total Treated	5021	4773	4750	4968	4767	4060	4261	4300	4610	4999	5291	4703	56007
Cost of Treatment	5421	4783	5223	5786	5132	4506	4715	4786	5142	5487	5683	5216	6171

In June and July the prenatal clinic was transferred to the City Hospital temporarily

RECAPITULATION

	1923	1922
Total number of patients treated.....	56,009	61,203
Clinic prescriptions filled.....	61,170	66,216
Total number of patients sent to City Hospital and other hospitals maintaining city beds	1,543	1,665
Total number of vaccinations	393	884
Total number of new cases in clinic	11,058	12,993

NEW CASES IN CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1923

Prenatal	90	Medical .	1,301
Neurological	183	Children .	1,092
Eye, Ear Nose and Throat	928	Skin	997
Orthopedic	731	Neuro-Psychiatric	80
Tuberculosis	2,009	Gynaecological	425
Syphilis	296	Rectal	143
Dental	949	Metabolic	58
Surgical	1,324	Cardiac	93
Genito-Urinary	356		

CASES REFERRED FROM INSTITUTIONS

Parochial Schools	415	Eye & Ear Infirmary	6
Dispensary Clinics	97	Red Cross Society	4
Public Schools	57	City Home	3
Other Institutions	47	Alms House	3
Social Service Bureau	20	State Rehabilitation Clinic	2
City Hospital	12	U S Recruiting Office	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF DENTAL CLINIC

1923	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Examinations	17	18	2	17	16	7	6	6	25	35	37	30	216
Extraction Jaws	3	1		7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	31
				7	4	3	3	7	10	5	2	3	55
				7	9	14	5	12	5	14	21	15	127
						2	2						5
			7	37	19	60	70	70	73	98	73	80	649
			5	5	3	3	4	3	10	10	5	1	54
			3	10	7	5	10	25	20	15	7	12	134
			7	27	32	30	20	52	51	79	85	72	673
			47	110	90	126	122	176	195	257	231	214	1874

REFD FROM INSTITUTIONS

Eye & Ear Infirmary	4	6
Red Cross Society	7	4
City Home	57	3
Alms House	47	3
U. S. Recruiting Office	20	2
City Hospital	12	1

ACTIONS NOT TO CITY HOSPITAL BY PERMITS ISSUED FROM DISPENSARY FOR CITY
HOSPITAL AND CITY BEDS MAINTAINED BY OTHER HOSPITALS

HOSPITALS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total
City Hospital	64	56	55	79	71	53	66	59	49	61	52	77	742
St. Michaels	15	10	2	5	2	8	4	1	6	4	2	4	63
St. James	7	6	5	8	5	9	5	6	4	5	4	4	68
St. Barnabas	9	9	1	6	5	3	2	6	3	3	3	5	55
Newark Memorial	5	5	3	4	4	2	2	1	3	4	6	3	42
Beth Israel	1	9	19	15	14	15	6	12	11	6	8	13	129
Newark Children	3	0											3
Eye and Ear Infirmary	11	14	11	22	18	13	11	7	17	16	19	18	177
Home for Crippled Children	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Fourth Ave. Day Nursery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Newark Maternity	3	3	6	2	2	1	2	1	4	3	2	5	34
Total	128	126	121	154	150	126	124	119	112	119	117	147	1543

The maintenance of City Beds at the Women and Children's Hospital were discontinued in March,

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED, 1923

DISTRICT	Fe	Fe	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
First	15	32	25	18	8	2	11	2	3	6	4	14	140
Second	37	59	57	31	14	21	10	9	8	12	27	11	296
Third	14	54	39	7	10	10	10	4	6	1	5	11	171
Fourth	10	18	2	6	14	8	8	6	3	3	4	14	96
Fifth	30	30	23	8	7	8	4	1	8	2	15	17	153
Sixth	29	36	23	11	18	8	11	10	4	11	12	22	195
Total	135	229	169	81	71	57	54	32	32	35	67	89	1051

VISITS BY DISTRICT PHYSICIANS

CAUSES OF ILLNESS	1st Dis- trict	2nd Dis- trict	3rd Dis- trict	4th Dis- trict	5th Dis- trict	6th Dis- trict	Totals
Chickenpox	4						4
Measles	50	61	83	53	22	32	301
Diphtheria	17	9		8		27	61
Typhoid Fever			2				2
Croup				8	144		152
Scarlet Fever		19				8	27
Diarrhoeal Diseases	4	18		3	78		103
Whooping Cough	6	20	29	7	8	8	78
Tuberculosis	6		34	24	1	12	77
Grippe	24		41				65
Influenza					31		31
Mumps	1						1
Miscellaneous Zymotics		44	4	2	114	141	402
Cancer	2			7	19	3	31
Rheumatism	12	89	38	58	91	18	306
Miscellaneous Constitutional	7	27		34	53	14	135
Apoplexy	7	1	4	9	9	1	31
Asthma & Pre Birth				7	1		8
Meningitis			4				4
Convulsions			1	9	23		33
Erysipelas			4				4
Miscellaneous Nervous	11	5	74	42	60	13	205
Stomach and Bowels	10	90	17	122	165	37	441
Liver Diseases		1			63		64
Appendicitis	2						2
Peritonitis	2	1		6	15		24
Miscellaneous Digestive	12	27		61	59		161
Bright's Disease		14	7	90	53	4	168
Bronchitis	17	74	53	122	124	11	401
Tonsillitis	28		17				45
Pneumonia	15	21	15	23	22	31	127
Miscellaneous Respiratory	19	60	23	65	45	54	266
Organic Heart	3	14	1	115	77	7	217
Valvular Heart	2	8		38	67	1	116
Miscellaneous Circulatory			43	33	40	1	117
Diabetes	5						5
Miscellaneous Urinary Disease		17		43	23	2	85
Deformative Children	3	1		2	12		18
Other Children's Diseases	11	52	2	82	51		198
Obstetric	3	1	4	43	16	36	103
Puerperal Diseases	5	3		3	6	30	47
Other Women's Diseases	9	31	14	45	31	28	158
Senility	3		1				4
Ulcers			40				40
Insanity	8						8
Accidents	2	7	12			5	26
Drug Addiction	1						1
Miscellaneous	21		1				22
Totals	409	715	568	1186	1523	524	4925

BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR: Following is the annual report of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases for the year ending December 31, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M.D.,
Director.

E. LEROY WOOD, M.D.,
Assistant Director.

A review of the activities of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases during the past year discloses an outstanding gain. The increase in the value of this department in serving and protecting the community's health. The requests for assistance in proper prophylaxis have increased steadily during the year. These requests are of a technical nature, and requests for diagnosis and treatment of patients when they have come in contact, on other occasions being merely appeals for assistance and advice in solving their own problems. The largest of these is the popular category known as the Family Court. Frequently the Court of Domestic Relations has referred to the department requests for assistance in technical and social matters. The Child Welfare Commission has referred to the department the latter in connection with the examination of food handlers. Some requests for assistance most frequently are the Bureau of Social Service, Department of Child Welfare and the Department of Health. The department has been able to help the bodies as organs of the community in the health department. The health department has been able to help the bodies as organs of the community in the health department. The health department has been able to help the bodies as organs of the community in the health department. A most in-

timate and confidential contact is constantly maintained with the private physicians of our own city.

The scope of the bureau's cooperation with the Family Court would be better realized if a more detailed explanation were given. In this court are tried all cases involving immorality, fornication, adultery, rape and other sexual crimes. All prisoners so charged and material witnesses held for examination at this bureau for accurate determination of any diseased condition complicating the cases. A representative of the bureau attends all the sessions of this court and is constantly present to lend technical assistance to the presiding judge. This contact also enables the bureau to exercise continual sanitary vigilance over the cases most dangerous to the community at large.

A need disease patient of private physicians frequently become delinquent before they are properly cured. When these cases are reported to us by the physicians who have been treating them, they are investigated and forced to continue treatment until thoroughly cured. In every case an effort is made to return the patient to his original physician and no surgeon or doctor at least a report of the disposal of the patient is made. This is a very valuable service to the patient, the physician and the community.

In all instances of patients reporting for the first time a blood infection, an attempt is made to ascertain the source of the contagion. Where definite individuals are named they are placed under treatment as well. Frequently the individual is not known but the address of some disorderly house is given. This is reported to the proper authorities and such information leads to the eradication of the peacocks. Often sex for the habitation are found to be infected. Many such cases are on record. Candy stores and saloons are commonly used as headquarters and meeting places for the street and women of the prostitute

maintains a room some short distance away. Interesting conditions are revealed in this search for the infecting individual. It is extraordinary how many infected persons do not know either the name or address of their companion. The girl's common story is that she was picked up on the street on her way home and taken for an automobile ride. The men are frequently infected by women met on the street or at dance halls. Laurel Garden, Paradise Dance Palace, Trianon Hall and Danceland seem to be the most common rendezvous.

The past year has shown more patients treated by private physicians, with a lessened burden on the free clinic. This is due to the increased prosperity of the industrial worker. The number of infected women treated shows an increase of nearly 50% over the previous year.

In the treatment of venereal diseases the routine use of additional drugs has been introduced, especially sulphars phenamine, trepol, neotrepol and neo silvol.

The penalties imposed by the courts before which cases have been heard on complaint of this bureau are fines averaging one hundred dollars each and sentences of six months to one year.

The unusual cases are multi-various. It would be inappropriate to quote many. There is one, however, that stands out and is representative, demonstrating that eternal vigilance is the price of safety and that prompt action and even coercion are most essential at times. A married woman, Louise P. by name, age 34, walked in one afternoon saying that she had recently come to Newark having left her husband in Bryn Mawr, Pa., who accused her of giving him some disease. She felt this was impossible as she was all right and besides she did not believe in diseases anyway, being a Scientist. She gave as her address

a rooming house on Washington Street, saying that she was only making a very brief stay in Newark. She did not know exactly where she was going but certainly not back to her husband in Blyn Maw. Examination revealed that she was suffering from the most virulent stage of syphilis, with a generalized secondary rash, condyloma, syphilitic laryngitis and mucous patches of the mouth. She would not believe that she was at all dangerous to her associates. If allowed to depart she would probably have moved promptly and not sought any treatment. The department would have lost all contact with her and a most dangerous case would have been at large. She was forcibly detained in the City Hospital until rendered non-infectious. The Pennsylvania authorities were notified and her husband placed under treatment. After a suitable period she was returned to her home state to complete her cure. During her stay in the hospital investigation discovered a man, resident of Newark, with whom she had had relations since her arrival. He was promptly treated before the disease could develop. Quick action brought to cases of syphilis under treatment, prevented the disease in one known contact and kept a most dangerous case from becoming a menace at large. Equally important cases occur daily, each a potential source of infection to many others. Facilities must be constantly maintained to dispose of such efficiently and with dispatch.

EXAMINATION FOR GONOCOCCI

City Hospital—

Total smears taken	2,844
Positive for Gonococci	497

City Dispensary

Total smears taken	1,400
Positive for Gonococci	411

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED BY PHYSICIANS

	1922	1923
Syphilis	708	800
Gonorrhœa	718	870
Chancroid	23	14

FOOD HANDLERS EXAMINED

Number of Wassermann tests taken	32
Number of Wassermann tests positive	8
Number of smears taken	12
Number of smears positive for gonorrhœa	2

From 1914 to 1923 the following cases of syphilis were known to exist in the City Serological Laboratory:

POSITIVE WASSERMANN TESTS

1914	222	1920	55
1915	808	1921	1,287
1916	1	1922	1,242
1917	643	1923	68
1918	17		963

Similarly the laboratory tests for the gonococcus gave positive results from 1915 to 1923.

1915-1916	235	1920	1,274
1917	808	1921	87
1918	232	1922	266
1919	410	1923	47

REPORT OF CITY SEROLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR 1923

Blood Wassermann	12,859
Positive Blood Wassermann	963
Spinal Wassermann	725
Positive Spinal Wassermann	50
Treponema Pallidum by Darkfield	92
Treponema Pallidum by Darkfield positive	26

TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY
BUREAU WORKERS

Special investigations	651
Positive cases	210
Total number of investigations	3,462

VENEREAL DISEASES BUREAU

192

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1923	SYPHILIS				GONORRHOEA								Total		Sent to Hospital		Detained in Hospital by Warrant		Doses of Neo-Salvarsan	Number of Cases Discharged Cured
	New Cases		Old Cases		HANSRICH				New Cases		Old Cases		Treatment							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
January	29	27	275	235	0	0	37	2	249	18	1235	305	5	0	0	1	262	15		
February	12	4	264	240	0	0	26	4	254	16	1109	362	2	2	1	1	175	16		
March	8	7	259	243	0	0	26	1	260	14	964	573	2	1	2	2	175	21		
April	12	15	258	247	0	0	25	1	231	13	983	529	3	2	1	2	141	58		
May	10	9	249	239	0	0	12	1	182	10	991	446	2	0	1	1	223	66		
June	20	14	261	243	0	0	21	0	182	7	968	495	2	0	0	0	281	16		
July	18	7	270	245	0	0	36	0	210	5	1026	476	0	0	0	0	189	12		
August	8	1	265	248	1	0	44	2	250	7	1052	496	1	0	0	1	182	23		
September	10	7	256	250	1	0	21	3	225	9	1166	512	12	4	2	2	137	34		
October	15	12	253	249	0	0	30	2	233	10	1112	692	1	2	0	1	193	36		
November	17	4	262	242	2	0	18	0	230	9	1288	691	4	1	0	1	178	25		
December	22	11	255	251	2	0	43	1	256	10	1189	627	8	1	0	1	151	30		
Total	81	118	3176	2938	6	0	332	17	262	128	3692	6707	43	14	3	3	2083	382		

Other preparations used for treatment of Luetic patients.

Neo-Salvarsan 126 Monarson 22

Sulph-Arsphenamine 126 Sodium Iodide 87

Number of doses of Neo-Salvarsan given to physicians for treating indigent patients 153

Number of Doses of Neo-Salvarsan given to Newark City Hospital 561 Sulph-Arsphenamine 7

Total number of injections given at the City Dispensary Clinics 644

POLICE CASES

Report of Venereal Diseases	Negative Examination		Positive Examination		Negative Examination		Positive Examination		Negative Examination		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1921											
January	8	16	1	6	7	10	0	0	8	16	24
February	6	8	0	4	6	4	0	0	6	14	14
March	13	18	0	4	13	14	0	0	13	18	31
April	24	35	2	6	22	29	2	0	22	35	59
May	10	18	1	2	9	16	0	0	10	18	28
June	22	20	0	2	22	18	2	1	20	19	42
July	17	13	1	2	16	11	0	0	17	13	30
August	19	34	1	6	18	28	0	1	19	33	53
September	37	37	1	3	36	34	2	4	35	33	74
October	7	11	1	2	6	9	2	0	5	11	18
November	5	9	0	0	5	9	0	1	5	8	14
December	17	35	1	9	16	26	2	0	15	35	52
Total	185	254	9	46	176	208	10	7	175	247	439

Committed to Caldwell Penitentiary... 50
 Committed to Reformatory... 6
 Committed to State Home for Girls... 10
 Cases on Parole... 10

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL
MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1923****SCHICK TEST**

During the year 1923 a general campaign was started by the Department of Health to popularize and carry out the Schick test among the children and to obtain antitoxin immunization among the children of the Parochial Schools. The schools with the largest attendance were circularized first. Circulars were given out by the nurses which the children took home to the parents. This procedure was followed by special meetings called by parents in the school auditoriums at which talks were given by a specially detailed physician who described the test and its advantages. The new vaccine for preventing Diphtheria was shown where facilities permitted, and questions asked for. During the year 1835 children in the Parochial Schools were immunized, or approximately 15% of the total attendance. Of this number 1,065 were found negative by the Schick test, or naturally immune. The other 766 were immunized with toxin antitoxin.

This test has been carried out with little or no interference with school work and with a minimum of unpleasant or disagreeable after effects. Quite a number of parents refused consent to the test after reading the recent experience in Massachusetts with frozen toxin. As soon, however, as it was shown that similar experience was impossible, and that the only place in New York the opposition vanished.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

It is required of all nurses in the Parochial Schools of which there are six, that a physical examination of each school child be given during the year. This is vitally necessary, not only to ascertain the possible occurrence of

defects but also to check up on those already known to the nurse. The record kept by the department, or each school child, describes the physical condition upon entering school and follows the pupil right through the whole school period from grade to grade. By this method a complete birdseye view of the child's physical health is possible and every defect is constantly under observation. The defects looked for are enlarged tonsils and adenoids, defective sight, hearing and mentality. The trained nurse is able to pick out and refer to cases whatever pupil is apparently in need of medical examination such as that required for pulmonary and cardiac defects. The total number of physical examinations made during the year numbered 14,865 which is probably the total enrollment number for the twenty-five Parochial Schools.

DEFECTS FOUND

By far the greatest number of defects found was in ear, throat and nose. There were 7,558 such defects represents approximately half the school children examined by physical tests. As a result of referring these cases to the care of the family or to dental clinics, permanent or temporary relief was brought about in 5,303 instances or 70% of the cases. Defects in nose and throat, including adenoids and tonsils numbered 2,250, of which 1,389 or 62% were cured by operation and by private or hospital treatment. The importance of rectifying nose and throat defects is always emphasized by the nurses and the cures effected represent a considerable degree of activity in following up such cases, without the detail of arranging personally for operation when this is desired by parents or guardians. In remedying these defects, the payment for operation by parents is minimized as much as possible. To get away from the strictly charitable side of such operations, most of the hospitals make a small charge well within the means of the families

asking for the treatment. Where families are indigent, the operation is of course done free in all institutions.

The eye and ear defects found numbered 1,543, with 957 cured or 62%. The majority of these defects are eye cases where proper glasses are provided by prescriptions from clinic eye specialists. The families are required to pay for the glasses but by arrangement with a few charitable oculists, such glasses are sold at cost to those unable to pay higher price.

The skin defects found numbered 1,497, with 832 cures or 55%. Most of these cases are simple impetigo or rashes due to vermin or scabies. All skin eruptions are automatically excluded from by the school nurse or teacher until found to be clear. This rule is necessary and avoids the very considerable danger of the spread of pus infections to children who are remarkably susceptible to such infections.

The cases of vermin and nits found numbered 1,475 with 1,226 cures or 83 per cent of the total. It is the usual course to exclude children from school who are suffering from pediculi capitis. Those with nits are allowed to attend provided treatment for the condition is immediately carried out by the parents. The treatment is actively supervised by the nurse who advises as to the best methods of remedying the condition.

EXCLUSIONS

The total exclusions for the year numbered 1,130 including all causes such as contagion, skin ailments, vermin and general body uncleanness. The following table shows the distribution of such exclusions for the year:

Contagion, as scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, chicken pox, etc.	52
Suspicious symptoms, such as fever, headaches, colds.	174

Skin affections, including contagious impetigo, scabies; ringworm, etc	380
Tonsils and adenoids.	76
Uncleanliness and neglect, vermin.....	408
Eye and ear	40
	<hr/>
	1,130

SCHOOL TREATMENTS

There were 9,842 school treatments administered, including after treatment for vaccinations, cuts, boils and minor operations during school attendance. The nurses made 200 home calls for the purpose of following up defects and for advice and assistance to parents in the care of the pupil.

NUTRITION CLASSES

During the year special nutrition classes were conducted with the assistance of the Tuberculosis League. Children were weighed, measured and actively supervised and their nutritional development improved to a considerable extent, through physical examination by expert physicians and the adoption of proper diets. Three nurses of the inspection staff were allowed to take a special course in nutrition held under the auspices of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League. It is expected that the Parochial School nurses themselves will have sufficient knowledge of special nutrition treatment as to equip them for the work of carrying on nutrition classes in all schools under their supervision.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1923

Name	Teeth		Eye-Ear		Skin		Nose and Throat		Vermun		Lice	Tars	Mouth	Deft	Erad	Vacc	Sc	ool	treatmen	Pres	ES	tation	Ref	Cl	spec	ar	Ta	as	H	ve	as
	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C																					
	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C																					
Mr. Suzanne Sadler	324	219	37	22	114	29	62	54	32	21	6	2	1	34	52	129	560	609	121	99											
St. Peter	176	114	15	11	51	1	51	61	5	15	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Antonius	285	194	36	15	135	25	54	41	40	29	12	9	0	40	14	173	421	534	184	136											
St. Ann	288	206	49	37	127	35	52	66	12	37	1	1	1	16	47	132	474	628	131	114											
St. Mary	127	87	165	8	55	17	50	15	171	7	1	1			1	1	58	127	141	55	171										
Miss Mary Clinton	48	60	30	15	1	1	51	5	9	0			0	1			1	515	8	1	1	0									
St. Elizabeth	293	159	70	51	36	8	98	21	10	37	50	1	0	51	170	278	650	494	171	55											
St. Lucy	100	114	1	55	6			5	10	51			0	15	10	8	105	1	151	1	1										
St. Michael	885	18	14	5	40	1	57	5	5	5			0	87	1	8	18	118		1	1										
Miss Eleanor Fahy	309	213	117	61	25	2	137	88	116	17	72	7	0	51	84	188	768	488	209	56											
St. James	250	169	113	55	26	0	128	64	104	20	65	1	0	37	82	173	622	359	144	48											
St. Benedict	242	167	114	46	26	0	137	76	112	19	81	0	0	37	65	171	627	398	111	58											
St. Aloysius	44	8	14	6	1	0	26	6	15	0	20	0	0	0	1	12	43	86	105	36	78										
Holy Trinity	815	55	58	68	8		18	51	51	5	58	8	0					105	500	11											

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1923—Continued

SCHOOL	Teeth		Eye-Ear		Skin		Nose and Throat		Vermin		Finger Clean	Finger Tagged	Mental Defect	Finger Defect	Finger Infections	Finger Treatment	Finger Examination	Finger Inspected	Finger Tails	Finger Calls
	Defect	Correct	Defect	Correct	Defect	Correct	Defect	Correct	Defect	Correct										
Mrs. Anna Lieber	564	381	54	44	88	94	11	1	58	58	50	5	0	100	94	94	1088	600	145	145
Blessed Sacrament	424	197	21	16	31	25	60	48	9	9	11	0	0	48	50	418	809	765	352	69
St. Charles	118	101	13	9	27	21	29	22	16	16	15	0	0	27	24	361	415	913	307	70
St. Catherine	344	501	5	33	54	8	64	44	35	55	30	5			68	64	11	14	58	4
Total	1419	880	174	100	190	15	35	204	118	118	15	5	1	74	56	31	3111	447	1485	47
Miss Anna Fulton	476	476	68	54	112	10	178	94	4	64	1	47	1	94	17	88	0	184	14	148
St. Patrick	484	85	81	5	1	68	208	58	65	1	1	1	1	54	11	25	682	41	180	65
St. Stanislaus	178	201	44	1	19	68	100	68	44	55	1	74	1	10	51	15	4	4	178	54
St. Philip	205	130	46	24	93	94	118	72	18	16	5	13	0	13	0	135	441	726	133	61
St. Brigid	209	149	47	39	68	49	42	38	25	18	0	13	0	29	16	263	504	909	164	51
Total	144	04	86	74	188	11	59	412	5	2	10	88	1	2	16	600	813	772	855	170
Miss Florence Mawer	664	640	15	100	61	60	180	16	6	61	84	65	1	15	117	144	1440	5	808	5
St. Joseph	453	111	01	5	10	11	60	64	85	44	45	10	6	94	574	885	1	547	66	
St. Anthony	405	2	67	4	6	5	5	05	14	10	10	10	10	49	1	55	300	0	8	42
Our Lady	474	24	1	1	8	75	6	18	85	13	5	10	10	58	45	481	450	5	115	58
Total	144	1485	12	15	185	129	44	54	68	67	100	51		311	4	44	885	54	47	3010
GRAND TOTAL	558	543	1543	25	145	81	79	1407	478	176	665	66	5	130	1885	84	1485	54	47	3010

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Division of Tuberculosis

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Division of Tuberculosis

To Charles V. Craster, M.D., Health Officer

DEAR SIR:—I herewith present the report of the Tuberculosis Division for the year 1923. This covers the work accomplished through our clinics, the examinations of food handlers, the nurses, physicians and general field activities.

Respectfully,

M. J. FINE, M.D.,
Director.

HOME VISITS AND FOLLOW-UP WORK

During the year, 20,430 home visits were made by our staff of nurses to cases reported by private physicians, ambulatory and bedridden cases, cases waiting for admission to the sanatoria and cases discharged from institutions. A close follow-up of these discharged cases has been made and every three months a report of all the existing cases is made. This is so arranged that we can give a complete report to the sanatoria as to the physical, home and hygienic condition of the patient as well as the earning capacity of the family. Great stress is laid on the need of instructing these patients and their families in the need of continuing the institutional regime and treatment at home. Literature is distributed and members of the families of patients are examined to find if they are free from tuberculosis and to prevent the on-coming of same.

The clinic physicians made 409 home calls to visit bed patients, the reason is that there are not enough beds to accommodate the patients and therefore, they must be attended at home.

CLINICS

The early diagnosis and prompt treatment brings about an arrest of the disease and sometimes cures it. It is also a valuable agent in preventing the spread of the disease to the infected person's family and immediate associates. Much greater effort is therefore needed to examine and diagnose, than to treat advanced cases. Accordingly, the principal endeavor of the division is to hold as many clinics as possible to encourage people to determine their physical condition and to educate them as to the proper care of the patient in the home. In 1923 a total of 17,515 persons were examined at our clinics, almost 500 more than in 1922 and a total of 1,000 over 1921. These clinics included special clinics for children, adults, white, colored, night clinics, examinations of food handlers and of applicants for summer camps.

In addition to this, 946 were examined for sanatoria. This figure is slightly less than that of 1922 because the patients know that they have to wait a long time before they can be admitted and, therefore, refuse to be examined at the sanatoria clinics because of a large waiting list. Incidentally the number of beds instead of being greater, is today lower than for several years, although construction is under way for enlarging the accommodations at Verona. Among those examined at the clinics were 2,338 for Newark's first summer camp at Avon and 107 older people were examined for the "Old Age" contest in connection with Newark's Health Week and Exposition.

intention to encourage the public to have annual periodic

The examination of the old people was done with the



Old Age Contestants—Newark Health Show

examined as it accords with the program which we have conducted for the past three years in this department. Among the 1,700 people examined, a great number of individuals were suffering with different ailments such as rheumatism, heart disease, etc. We also found some of them suffering with active tuberculosis. They were given advice and directed to their private physicians for proper treatment.

It is a well known fact that when one's vitality and resistance is lowered, that the tendency towards the development of tuberculosis is greater, especially when the ailment is of a respiratory nature. Therefore, we established a Hay Fever and Asthma Clinic for testing with the different pollens and proteins. Some of the cases that were diagnosed outside as hay fever and asthma, proved to be tuberculous after our examination. We directed them to their private physicians and some of them we sent to the sanatoria for institutional care.

COLORED PROBLEM

Tuberculosis among the colored residents is still a vital matter. Of the total deaths numbering 406 last year, 78 were colored or 17 per cent., whereas the colored population is about 4 per cent. of the entire city. Their tuberculosis death rate, based on an estimate of 19,000 was 410.5 per 100,000 compared with 92.5 for the entire city. There were 183 reported cases or a morbidity rate of 417 per 100,000 compared with 257 for the city. Special colored clinics with colored physicians and a colored nurse are conducted. Many of the negroes in Newark have immigrated from the South and do not seem to have any conception of personal hygiene particularly as to the need of proper clothing, housing, ventilation and medical treatment.

SOCIAL PROBLEM

This year we are just as much in need of sanatoria and hospitals as last year and there are the social problems of great importance. The breadwinner either has to take care of his wife and family at home or the wife takes care of the home, neither being able to go to the hospital. The patient is the one who troubles me most. The patient must be fed and nursed properly and for that reason a great number of patients must be referred to the different charitable organizations for aid. The question of housing is still distressing one especially to the patient when the rent is so high that the afflicted ones cannot get proper treatment at home and at the same time they are deprived of going to a sanatorium.

FOOD HANDLERS

This year we added to the examination of food handlers, milk carriers, etc. are to be examined yearly. All told this year we examined 6885 food handlers and among them we found 20 tuberculosis cases and 3 venereal cases. The examination of food handlers has been going on for the past three years and this year we find that there are less active cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease among them than previous years. This shows that the food is prepared and handled by healthy waiters, cooks, etc.

MORTALITY

Record Death Rate 92.5 per 100,000

The tuberculosis situation in Newark as shown by a study of statistics for last year is very encouraging. During the year there were 406 deaths, or a rate of 92.5 per 100,000, the lowest on record for the city and the lowest number of a tuberculous death this disease for any one year. The present rates are the result of a gradual drop year by

year and not merely a temporary decrease. When the Tuberculosis Bureau was organized in 1915, the death rate was 215.5 compared with our present 92.5. There is every reason to assume that this condition is the result of a constant and ever increasing battle against ignorance, improper living conditions and lack of physical examinations, accomplished by means of education in hygiene, earlier and more frequent physical examinations both at clinics and by private physicians, and the consequent discovery of cases in the incipient and more easily curable stages.

CASE MORTALITY

It is difficult to estimate case mortality for tuberculosis in view of its long, drawn out nature. Based, however, on an estimated prevalence of approximately 4,000 active reported cases in the city, the case mortality for 1923 was 10 per cent and even this is probably a high estimate in view of the fact that many deaths charged against tuberculosis, were primarily due to some other condition which would have been fatal were the patient free from tuberculosis.

MORBIDITY

The morbidity from tuberculosis is also shown to be on the decrease the total reported cases during 1923 being 1,129, the lowest number since this disease has been properly reported, and 661 less than in 1920 when there were 1,770 cases. The morbidity rate of 2.57 per 1,000 population is also the lowest recorded to date.

HEALTH SURVEY

In a recent health survey made by the American Public Health Association, the work of our Tuberculosis Bureau was given a place of prominence and was shown to meet

practically every indicated requirement as to personnel, method and equipment.

It is confidently expected that with the continuation of our present program the widening of our field of physical examinations, and an increase in number of available beds, at present practically assured, the lowering of our morbidity and mortality from this disease is certain to continue.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) DEATH RATE

(Rate per 100,000 population 1894-1923)

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1894.....	246.3	1909.....	245.6
1895.....	225.3	1910.....	233.7
1896.....	247.6	1911.....	200.8
1897.....	223.0	1912.....	161.1
1898.....	260.0	1913.....	192.9
1899.....	260.0	1914.....	171.1
1900.....	274.7	1915.....	215.5
1901.....	252.0	1916.....	203.4
1902.....	258.8	1917.....	202.5
1903.....	269.9	1918.....	185.6
1904.....	284.9	1919.....	144.8
1905.....	275.7	1920.....	130.4
1906.....	293.4	1921.....	104.9
1907.....	265.7	1922.....	99.1
1908.....	260.7	1923.....	92.5

**TOTAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND
AND DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM PULMO-
NARY AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS
SINCE 1900**

YEAR	Total Deaths	Total Death Rate Per M.	Total Deaths Pulmonary Tuberc.	DeathRate Pulmonary Tuberc. Per M.	Total Deaths All Forms Tuberc.	DeathRate All Forms Tuberc. Per M.
1900	489	20.34	603	2.45	676	2.74
1901	4896	19.22	581	2.32	630	2.52
1902	4945	19.38	556	2.18	660	2.59
1903	4925	18.50	626	2.35	718	2.70
1904	5118	19.77	651	2.39	775	2.84
1905	5005	17.74	647	2.28	781	2.75
1906	5551	19.14	685	2.36	851	2.93
1907	5004	19.80	685	2.28	797	2.65
1908	5001	17.07	628	2.06	795	2.60
1909	5000	17.77	596	1.92	764	2.45
1910	5084	16.64	681	1.96	812	2.40
1911	5115	15.16	584	1.66	707	2.01
1912	5110	14.55	506	1.37	596	1.61
1913	5500	14.63	631	1.66	733	1.93
1914	5810	14.70	583	1.47	676	1.71
1915	5800	14.30	687	1.83	808	2.12
1916	6000	16.50	685	1.77	783	2.03
1917	6000	15.30	704	1.74	820	2.02
1918	8100	19.72	683	1.59	798	1.86
1919	5500	12.57	552	1.26	637	1.45
1920	5500	13.40	470	1.13	540	1.30
1921	4000	11.23	392	0.92	446	1.05
1922	5000	12.06	377	0.87	428	0.99
1923	5000	11.67	357	0.81	406	0.92

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) IN
SIXTY-ONE AMERICAN CITIES

(Rate per 100,000 population)

The following death rates are based upon the United States
Bureau of Census estimated population July 1, 1923

City	Population	Deaths	Rate
Fort Worth, Tex.	143,821	42	29.2
Flint, Mich.	117,968	44	37.3
Tacoma, Wash.	101,731	41	40.3
Detroit, Mich.	100,289	42	42.3
Omaha, Neb.	243,82	99	48.4
Springfield, Mass.	144,227	73	50.1
Syracuse, N. Y.	184,811	100	54.2
Rochester, N. Y.	317,867	174	54.7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	148,947	80	54.8
Oakland, Cal.	240,086	136	57.9
Milwaukee, Wisc.	484,595	295	60.9
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	193	61.2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	129,241	79	62.6
Lynn, Mass.	102,683	65	63.3
Wilmington, Del.	117,728	78	66.3
Portland, Ore.	273,621	206	75.3
Worcester, Mass.	191,927	145	75.5
Erie, Pa.	112,571	86	76.4
New Haven, Conn.	172,967	138	79.8
Yonkers, N. Y.	107,520	86	80.0
Chicago, Ill.	2,886,121	2,335	80.9
St. Louis, Mo.	803,853	652	81.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	409,125	337	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	168,530	137	82.8
Paterson, N. J.	139,579	121	86.0
Lowell, Mass.	115,086	100	86.9
Cleveland, Ohio	888,519	798	89.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	130	90.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	113,442	562	91.6
New Bedford, Mass.	130,672	120	92.3
NEWARK, N. J.	439,800	406	92.5
New York City, N. Y.	5,927,625	5,672	95.7
St. Paul, Minn.	241,891	232	95.9
Houston, Tex.	154,970	152	98.1
Jersey City, N. J.	309,034	305	98.7

City	Population	Deaths	Rate
Buffalo, N. Y.	534,718	533	99.3
Detroit, Mich.	545,668	1,003	100.7
Boston, Mass.	770,400	791	102.7
Trenton, N. J.	127,390	131	102.8
Columbus, Ohio	261,082	278	106.5
Louisville, Ky.	257,671	275	106.7
Atlanta, Ga.	222,913	240	107.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	340,882	367	107.7
Norfolk, Va.	154,189	173	108.7
Cambridge, Mass.	111,444	122	109.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,922,788	2,122	110.4
Albany, N. Y.	117,375	131	111.6
Toledo, Ohio	268,338	315	117.4
Fall River, Mass.	120,912	143	118.3
San Francisco, Cal.	539,038	666	123.6
Baltimore, Md.	773,580	991	128.1
Nashville, Tenn.	121,128	157	129.6
Birmingham, Ala.	195,901	256	130.7
Washington, D. C.	537,571	578	132.1
Richmond, Va.	181,044	241	133.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,312	546	135.1
New Orleans, La.	404,575	663	171.3
Los Angeles, Cal.	666,853	1,171	175.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	100,046	183	182.9
San Antonio, Tex.	184,727	355	192.2
Denver, Col.	272,031	575	211.4

TUBERCULOSIS CASES REPORTED DURING YEAR 1923 MONTHLY BY SEX, COLOR, AGE

MONTH	Males	Females	Total	Under 14	14-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	Total 1923	Total 1922
January	56	24	80	11	1	2	3	10	8	24	13	15	80	107
February	50	—	50	14	1	1	4	5	9	15	—	14	77	101
March	5	45	50	23	2	6	2	8	11	15	31	17	116	141
April	6	32	38	22	2	4	10	5	4	15	11	—	106	103
May	65	54	119	24	—	5	6	10	8	15	37	18	119	118
June	53	44	97	16	2	2	6	6	7	18	30	15	97	101
July	51	47	98	14	—	4	5	5	4	11	33	14	98	90
August	52	44	96	15	1	4	7	4	13	19	14	11	95	68
September	58	58	116	14	1	—	7	4	15	14	24	22	96	82
October	41	40	81	13	—	4	5	5	16	15	13	5	—	110
November	54	28	82	9	—	2	4	5	4	10	16	13	82	80
December	56	36	92	9	—	7	3	6	8	11	24	19	91	94
Total	606	453	1059	185	5	56	44	59	112	275	290	191	1129	—
Per Cent	57.7	42.3	100.0	17.5	.5	5.3	4.2	5.6	10.6	25.9	27.2	18.0	100.0	—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS REPORTED DURING 1922 AND 1923 BY WARDS

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Out of Town	Unknown	Total 1923	Total 1922
1923	2	6	19	10	20	18	1	—	—	18	14	23	39	44	23	24	12	—	436	—
1922	24	21	49	28	38	22	19	21	22	23	14	29	31	32	25	22	9	—	—	428

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1923

	1923	1922
Number cases reported, white	934	
Number cases reported, colored	183	
Number cases reported, yellow	12	
Total number cases reported.....	1,129	1,192
Number deaths, white	325	
Number deaths, colored	78	
Number deaths, yellow	3	
Total number deaths	406	428
Number visits made by division nurses	19,887	
Number investigations made by division nurses	543	
Total number visits.....	20,430	19,889
Number children examined at clinic	2,185	2,571
Number adults examined at clinics (day)	3,230	3,182
Number examined at colored clinic.....	1,880	1,842
Number examined at Garside Clinic.....	336	604
Number examined at night clinic	397	271
Number examined at Waverly Clinic	457	399
Number food handlers examined.....	6,585	6,213
Number examined for Camp Newark.....	2,338	1,716
Number examined in "Old Age" Contest.....	107	
Total number examined at Clinic	17,515	16,798
Number examined at Verona Clinic	359	356
Number examined at Soho Clinic	12	182
Number examined at Glen Gardner Clinic.....	575	565
Total number examined at San Clinics.....	946	1,103
Number suspicious cases re-examined.....	751	712
Number physicians visits to homes.....	409	

REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS FOR ATTENTION

	1923	1922
Disinfecting Division	401	482
Hospitals	258	323
Venereal Division	44	75
Food and Drug Division.....	27	9
Labor Department	25	8
Poor and Alms Department.....	18	7
Sanitary Division	16	12
American Red Cross	10	1
United Hebrew Charities.....	8	1
Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis League.....	6	
U. S. Veterans' Bureau.....	9	18
Social Service Bureau.....	5	3
Child Hygiene Division.....	2	4
N. J. Tuberculosis League.....	1	2

REFERRED BY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	1923	1922
State Board of Children's Guardians	43	26
Social Service Bureau.....	10	3
Labor Department	7	14
American Red Cross.....	7	12
U. S. Veterans' Bureau	6	2
United Hebrew Charities	6	3
N. J. Tuberculosis League.....	6	5
Poor and Alms Department.....	1	1

OCCUPATIONS OF REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS
PATIENTS FOR YEAR 1923

Unemployed	228	Moulders	3
House work	207	Physicians	3
Students	106	Police men	3
Laborers	93	Polisher	3
Factory hands	71	Rail rider	3
Food handlers	43	Roofers	3
Clerks	40	Saloon keepers	3
Minors	39	Assistants	2
Machinists	19	Blacksmiths	2
Carpenters	12	Bookbinders	2
Chauffeurs	11	Butlers	2
Nurses	11	Bottle makers	2
Laundry workers	10	Collectors	2
Painters	10	Engravers	2
Leather workers	9	Inspectors	2
Salesmen	9	Insurance agents	2
Hatters	8	Maid	2
Washers	8	Masons	2
Tailors	8	Miners	2
Drivers	7	Porters	2
Ironworkers	6	Stitchers	2
Printers	6	Shoemakers	2
Toolmakers	6	Timbers	2
Electricians	5	Welders	2
Janitors	5	Telephone operators	2
Barbers	4	Typists	2
Conductors	4	Accountant	1
Farmers	4	Bartender	1
Furriers	4	Basketmaker	1
Mechanics	4	Bleacher	1
Shoemaker	4	Brush cleaner	1
Stenographers	4	Canvasser	1
Watchmen	4	Cigar maker	1
Bookkeepers	3	Cutlery worker	1
Millers	3	Decorator	1
Grinders	3	Detective	1
Lathers	3	Dressmaker	1
.....	3	Fireman	1
Mariners	3	Floor walker	1

Freight handler	1	Sheet metal worker...	1
Letter carrier	1	Silversmith	1
Lineman	1	Stableman	1
Manicurist	1	Stone cutter	1
Manufacturer	1	Supervisor	1
Musician	1	Teamster	1
Newspaper dealer	1	Tinsmith helper	1
Optician	1	Trucking	1
Orderly	1	Upholsterer	1
Paperbox maker	1	Welder	1
Piano finisher	1	Well driller	1
Plumber	1	Window washer	1
Real estate dealer	1	Wire worker	1
Riveter	1	Wrapper	1

NATIVITY OF REPORTED CASES, 1923

United States	832
Italy	66
Russia	44
Poland	43
Ireland	27
Germany	24
Austria	21
Greece	19
China	8
Hungary	8
Canada	5
British West Indies	4
England	4
Scotland	4
France	4
Portugal	4
Spain	3
China	3
Newfoundland	2
Lithuania	2
Scandinavia	1
Armenia	1
Ukraine	1
Czecho-Slovakia	1
Bermuda	1
Switzerland	1
Roumania	1
Egypt	1
Bohemia	1
Galicja	1
Turkey	1
Total	1,129

NATIVITY OF REPORTED DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS FOR 1923

United States	281
Italy	26
Ireland	18
Poland	15
Russia	14
Austria	11
Germany	9
England	6
Canada	4
Scotland	3
China	3
Greece	2
British West Indies	2
Portugal	2
Lithuania	2
Hungary	2
Roumania	2
Saxony	1
Spain	1
Jugo-Slavia	1
Bohemia	1
Total	406

CASES REPORTED BY YEARS

1923	1,129	1917	2,097
1922	1,192	1916	2,419
1921	1,247	1915	2,146
1920	1,790	1914	2,117
1919	1,899	1913	1,923
1918	1,962	1912	1,783

TIME ELAPSING BETWEEN DATE OF REPORTING
CASES AND DATE OF DEATH, 1923

After Death	Number	Total Percentage	Total
7 days or less.....	72	17.73	
8-15 days.....	10	2.46	
1 month.....	13	3.20	
	95		23.39
Preceding Death			
1 year	245	60.35	
2 years.....	2	.14	
3 years.....	18	4.43	
Before 4 years.....	18	4.60	
	311		76.61
			100%

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Division of Child Hygiene

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Division of Child Hygiene

Dr. Chas. V. Craster, D P H., Health Officer

DEAR SIR: I herewith present the report of this division for the year 1923

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS LEVY, M D,

Director

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Newark in 1923 was 68.0, the lowest rate in the history of the city and 6.8 lower than the rate of 1922. If the infant mortality rate of 1923 had obtained for the last ten years 2,106 more babies' lives would have been saved.

For the past three years a special attempt has been made to reduce the regularly high infant mortality rate among colored infants, which was as high as 140.8 in 1922 and is usually throughout the country two and three times the rate of white babies. In 1923 there were 712 colored births with 80 deaths under one year and 33 deaths under one month, which given an infant mortality rate of 112.4 and a neo-natal mortality rate of 46.3, while in 1922 there were 611 colored births with 86 deaths under one year and 39 deaths under one month, which gives an infant mortality rate of 140.8 and a neo natal mortality rate of 63.8. There has been, then, a reduction of 28.4 or 20% in the infant mortality rate and of 17.5 or 27% in the neo natal mortality rate within the last two years.

CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR
(Chart No. 2)

There was practically a reduction in each of the causes of death except those grouped under 'early infancy, congenital debility, and prematurity."

Most impressive from a preventive child hygiene standpoint is the continued reduction in deaths from diarrhoea, which in 1923 reached the exceedingly low figure of 105. The deaths from diarrhoea have always been considered the best indication of the effectiveness of preventive child hygiene education. How much has been accomplished will be appreciated by referring to the four years from 1916 to 1920 when the average number of deaths per year from diarrhoea alone was more than twice the number of deaths from diarrhoea in 1923.

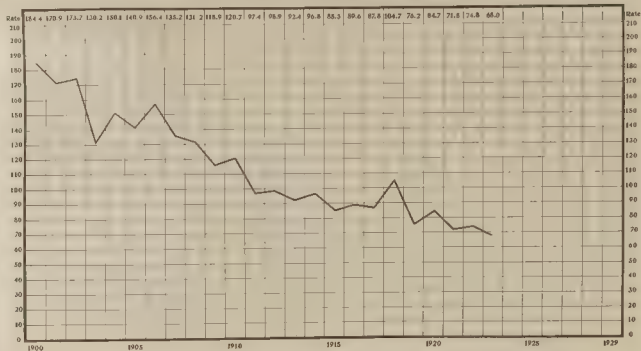
The low infant mortality rate of 1923 is particularly gratifying as there did not occur the usual reduction in the number of deaths from measles and so was obviously the result of organized preventive child hygiene work.

The deaths from meningitis and the respiratory diseases were about the same as in previous years. If, however, we take a long range view of even these deaths, which are considered somewhat beyond the control of ordinary preventive educational child hygiene methods, we find a continued, although slight decrease in deaths. The average number of deaths from meningitis for the four years from 1916 to 1920 was 26 and from the respiratory diseases was 184, while in 1923 the deaths from meningitis numbered 10 and the respiratory diseases 126.

These few facts should attract the attention of those who are anxious to prevent sickness and death from whatever cause in any period of life. It would appear that the most effective way of attacking any health problem is through

Newark's Infant Mortality Rates

Deaths under one year of age per 1,000 living Births



Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health, Newark, N. J.

educational methods having for their objective the attainment of maternal nursing and proper infant and child hygiene.

Chart No. 6.—During 1923 4,223 babies, out of a possible 11,000 were supervised. While the mothers most in need of this service are receiving supervision, it is very simple to estimate that if an adequate number of nurses were made available to extend the work to at least another 4,000 mothers who clearly desire and should receive this instruction, a considerably larger number of babies' lives would be saved in Newark. The nurses made 43,308 visits to the homes and 8,173 visits to the baby stations were made by mothers for advice and instruction. It is important to recognize in estimating the value of preventive child hygiene work as carried on in this city that every child hygiene representative represents increased healthfulness of all the babies that survive. It is likely that for every baby that dies at least three babies have been seriously sick, one case of illness costs either the community or the individual at least \$50.00. On this basis alone there is saved to the families of this city many times the amount of money appropriated to the Child Hygiene Division.

MORTALITY UNDER ONE MONTH

The most glaring feature of infant mortality is the high proportion of the total deaths under one year presented by the deaths under one month. Of 756 deaths under one year, 400 occurred in the first month. While the total infant mortality rate was 88.7, the infant mortality rate under one month was 36.0. It is thus seen that in the first month of life more deaths occur than in the other eleven months combined. The indication is also clear that further progress in the saving of infant life will come only from the development of methods that will effect this age group.

Of the deaths under one month, the larger number occur in the first week and technically are grouped under the deaths from "early infancy, congenital debility, and prematurity." A more accurate analysis of these deaths reveals, however, that in many instances the cause of death is cerebral hemorrhage, frequently unrecognized, inadequate and improper care of premature or immature babies, and failure to supply the premature or immature infant with an adequate amount of breast milk. To meet these causes of early mortality it is necessary to supervise the infant before it is born as well as immediately after. This has practically been impossible in the past, since birth records were not received until the end of the first week. As a result of an arrangement with the Midwives Association, this department is now receiving a record of births delivered by midwives within twenty-four hours after birth. This was started only three months ago and the midwives have cooperated so well and so intelligently that out of a possible 200 births 213 were received within twenty-four hours. The notification of these births is immediately telephoned to the nurses in the field, and in this way they reach the babies frequently within twelve hours after birth. They have succeeded in saving the lives of a number of premature babies in this way. In previous reports we have referred to the desirability of adopting the Twenty-four Hour Notification Act. The prompt response and co-operation of the midwives on a voluntary basis would indicate that this plan could readily be adopted by the medical profession.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

During 1923 98 cases of ophthalmia were reported to the Division but which were of gonorrheal origin. No cases of blindness developed and one child died from a heart condition. It is interesting to note that the number of

cases of gonorrhoeal origin were less than one half the number reported in 1922. This can be considered first as an indication that silver nitrate is being used more extensively and second that there is probably a diminution of gonorrhoeal infection. We wish again to call your attention to the fact that there is a tendency of the medical profession to consider that the law requiring the reporting of ophthalmia neonatorum refers only to grave cases of gonorrhoeal origin. It is unfortunate that laboratories persist in reporting their bacteriological findings on a form headed "gonorrhea ophthalmia." We will never be in a position to prevent the development of serious ophthalmia unless all cases, no matter what the etiological factor may be, are reported. It is necessary again to call your attention to the fact that nurses in their routine visiting frequently discover ophthalmia and that when every baby is visited by a nurse we can be sure that no cases of ophthalmia can be overlooked.

BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN

(Chart No. 3)

The licensing and supervising of boarding homes has been continued as in past years with similar results. More than 50% of the persons requesting boarding homes have, with the assistance and advice of the Division, found other solutions to their family problems. The number of boarding homes is less than in previous years and the number of children placed in homes during the year is still more than one half the number placed in 1922. There were no deaths among the infants and children placed in private boarding homes. Two were later placed out for adoption. Of 7 children who were seriously ill 2 died in hospitals. The infants and children in boarding homes are supervised by the nurses in whose districts they live and all cases of ill

CHART NO. 2

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR FOR 1916-1923 BY CAUSES

YEARS	Measles	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Meningitis	Diarrhoea	Other Contagious Diseases	Early Infancy Congenital De- Prematurity	All Others	Total
1916	23	55	122	24	196	86	435	85	1,025
1917	0	72	121	26	250	50	430	86	1,035
1918	33	84	156	30	273	83	442	112	1,218
1919	2	42	87	24	244	27	345	90	862
1920	16	57	143	19	191	66	402	100	991
1921	5	38	83	12	178	27	403	91	837
1922	14	44	128	11	153	22	362	88	822
1923	15	32	94	10	105	21	376	103	756
Average for Eight Years	13	53	116	19	198	47	399	94	943

ness are attended by physicians connected with the Division. This plan has made for much better results than in previous years.

A new feature in the boarding home work was a conference of boarding home foster mothers, which was attended by one half of the women holding licenses for boarding homes. At this conference the general purpose of licensing boarding homes was explained and the women were given an opportunity to realize that they were considered a part of the preventive child hygiene program. The mothers were very much interested and requested that such conferences be held at frequent intervals.

PREVENTION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AND DEATHS
OF THE FIRST MONTH
CHART No. 4

During 1923 the number of prenatal clinics has been increased from three per week to four per week under the direction of Dr. Nathaniel G. Price, who has given generously of his time and thought. The attendance at the prenatal clinics has increased from 569 in 1922 to 664 in 1923. 2,028 expectant mothers were under the supervision of the nurses, who visited them approximately once a month at their homes for further instruction. In order to make available to the mothers that attend clinics conducted by hospitals proper follow up by nurses, a plan of co-operation has been developed whereby this Department receives the name and address of any mother that attends prenatal clinics not under the control of the Health Department and the nurses of the Child Hygiene Division refer to the nearest prenatal clinic, no matter under whose control, their expectant mothers for prenatal examination.

The maternal mortality rate for 1923 was 4.6, the lowest since 1918. There has been a steady decline in the maternal

mortality rate since 1920, when it was 6.4. In 1920, 76 mothers died from childbirth, while in 1923 only 52 died, which was the lowest since 1916. There continues to be a decline in the percentage of births delivered by midwives, which in 1923 was 31.0% of the total births, while in 1912 it was 52%. Largely as the result of a study of maternal mortality in relation to attendant, the Essex County Medical Society appointed a Medical Commission for Maternal Welfare. This organization can help considerably in the study and amelioration of the maternal mortality problem by obtaining the co-operation of physicians in the solution of this question.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

The midwives, under state supervision, have co-operated very actively with the Division in calling physicians promptly to abnormal cases, in reporting ophthalmia cases, in referring their patients to prenatal clinics, and in notifying the Department within twenty-four hours of all births. The most urgent need in the midwifery problem is to see that the woman who wishes to train as a midwife obtains proper and practical instruction and secondly, that only midwives with practical knowledge of their work are licensed.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

(Chart No. 5)

There were received from the Bureau of Vital Statistics 118 illegitimate births, while this office has a record of 138 illegitimate births born in Newark. This would indicate that at least 15% of the illegitimate births had appeared in the original records as legitimate births and some were not reported at all. This Division is receiving notification of the admission of practically every unmarried

of a nursing hospital is that it gives an opportunity for admission of a mother to the hospital after a careful study of the girl's problem and a working out of a plan that will make it possible for the infant to be breast fed and remain with the mother. Of the 116 cases reported to the Division, 29 were not supervised by the Division. Of 111 cases that received supervision, 88 referred to the homes of the nursing infant. This one fact is sufficient to indicate the success of the plan that is being followed by the Division.

The Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers continues to occupy a very important place in the saving of infant life and rehabilitation of the mother. Forty-two girls with their infants remained at the Convalescent Home for a period of from one to four months where they were given the opportunity to get their strength in a proper home-like household and a time to care for their infants. Five mothers were married during the year. The great value of the Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers is well illustrated by a case of colored triplets that came under our care. The father was opposed to his wife going to the Convalescent Home with the triplets. In a short time one died. The man then asked to have his wife admitted to the Home, which was done, and the mother remained there with the two remaining children, nurse, doctor, and diet with both babies in fairly good condition. One of the triplets developed osteomyelitis, for which it was operated and from which it has completely recovered. Both infants are doing well today. This instance is mentioned to bring to the attention of social workers and the profession that premature and immature infants can be saved if they obtain proper care and breast milk.

The dispensing of pumped breast milk has been continued. During the year 3,048 oz. have been distributed. The mothers who supply this milk nurse their infants at

the same time and were able to earn the sum of \$423.00. The Convalescent Home for Nursing Mothers, in addition, has been instrumental in saving the lives of 13 premature babies, who were placed there for wet nursing, or in one or two instances with the nursing mothers.

The infant mortality among illegitimate infants as reported from the various countries and states has been exceedingly high, frequently two and three times as high as the infant mortality rate of the babies of the same communities. Most experts have taken a most fatalistic attitude towards this mortality and have felt that it was the result of social and economic conditions quite beyond the control of any health department. In Newark the infant mortality in this group has shown a continuous and gratifying reduction. There were reported to the Division 140 illegitimate births, of which 138 were born in the City of Newark. The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports 118 illegitimate deaths, viz. 7 deaths, which would make an infant mortality rate of 89.3. In addition to the 7 illegitimate deaths reported to the Vital Statistics Division, we know that 4 other deaths under one year occurred among these illegitimate infants. This would give a total of 11. By using these figures, which we believe are as approximately correct as they can be made without an actual follow up of every death or every illegitimate birth to the end of the first year, there would be an infant mortality in the City of Newark among illegitimate infants of 79.7. When these infant mortality rates are contrasted with the usually reported infant mortality rates of other countries and states among illegitimate infants, there is presented a most gratifying evidence of the effectiveness of the city's plan to have illegitimate births supervised by the Health Department. While this group of babies and mothers presents special problems, they can be successfully met by the same methods that apply to the care of all babies and mothers.

CHILD HYGIENE NEEDS OF THE CITY

It is again necessary to point out that while considerable progress has been made in protecting infant and child life, the city has not properly met its responsibility. There are approximately 3,000 births delivered by midwives and in the wards of hospitals who receive no supervision from this Department. There is probably no investment that the taxpayers could make that would give so large a return on their money as the employment of additional nurses to teach mothers proper care of themselves during the prenatal period and the proper care of infants and pre school children. The prenatal work requires the special attention of a trained obstetrician for its further development and it is urgently necessary that a physician be appointed as chief of prenatal clinics.

TEN YEARS OF CHILD HYGIENE

Inasmuch as this is the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Division of Child Hygiene in the City of Newark, it is naturally interesting to consider the accomplishments during this decade. It will be gratifying to those public spirited citizens who, through the Public Welfare Committee of Essex County, established this Division in the governmental functions, to know that the plans and methods initiated at that time have been continued and elaborated. A few facts will be sufficient.



Mayor Fred C. Breidenbach and Prize Winners at Newark Health Show

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Mrs. Fred C. Broadbent and Prize Winning Babies at Newark Health Show

In 1912, 1,113 babies died under one year of age, while in 1923, 736 died, although during this time the number of births as recorded in 1981 in 1913 to 11,111 in 1923. The infant mortality rate has decreased from 92.4 in 1913 to 67.3 in 1923. This is a reduction of 24.4. If the infant mortality rate of 1913 had not been reduced in this decade there would have died in the past ten years 673 more babies. The number of infant welfare consultation stations has increased from two in 1913 to 20 in 1923 and the number of nurses from four to 17.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1923 INFANT MORTALITY RATE

A. Deaths under one year per 1,000 births—	
1 For entire city	68.0
2 For infants supervised by division	25.0
B. Deaths under one month per 1,000 births—	
1 For entire city	36.0
2 For infants of mothers who received prenatal care from division	25.3
C. Stillbirths per 1,000 living births—	
1 For entire city	45.1
2 For infants of mothers who received prenatal care from division	13.6
D. Puerperal deaths per 1,000 deliveries—	
1 For entire city	4.6
2. For mothers who received prenatal care from Division	5.1
E. Total births	11,111
Total deaths under one year	736
Total deaths under one month	400
Total stillbirths	502
Total puerperal deaths	52
Attended by midwives at any time	12
Attended by physicians	40

BOARDING HOMES

Number of active licensed homes on December 31, 1923.	37
Requests for boarding homes	86
Children boarded during 1923	58
Other solutions to problem	28
Children in homes at end of year...	44
Children taken home	27
Children placed in institutions	0
Children placed for adoption	2
Sick children	7
Died in boarding homes	0
Died on removal to hospitals	2
Recovered completely	5

CHART NO. 4
PUERPERAL DEATHS 1916-1923

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Total number of puerperal deaths for entire city	2	29	53	56	76	71	58	52
Midwives in attendance at any time	6	6	10	8	7		11	1
Rate per 1,000 deliveries for entire city	2.2	2.4	4.5	4.9	6.1	5.3		
Rate per 1,000 deliveries attended by midwives	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.4		3.7	5.5
Total number of births for entire city	11,446	11,850	11,601	11,315	12,734	11,705	10,993	11,111
Total number of births attended by midwife	5,582	5,695	5,338	5,148	4,712	4,170	3,764	3,552
Percentage of births attended by midwives	48.7%	48.0%	46.0%	45.4%	40.1%	38.1%	34.2%	31.7%

CHART No. 5

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Total number of illegitimate births reported by Vital Statistics Division	1,8
Cases reported to division	146
Cases not supervised at all	29
Cases supervised part of year (moved)	30
Cases supervised entire year	81
Cases (of number supervised) returned home with babies..	78
Convalescent Home	42
Supervised babies placed in boarding homes under 6 months of age	6
Supervised mothers married	5
Stillbirths—hospital, 5, home delivery, 1	6
Supervised babies died under 1 month—hospital, 1, home, 2	7
Supervised babies died under 1 month—hospital, 8, home, 2	10
Supervised babies died under 1 year—hospital, 9, home, 2	11
Supervised mothers died in childbirth or within 1 month	1
Supervised babies adopted during year	4
Supervised mothers placed as wet nurses	2

CHART No. 6

NURSES' ACTIVITIES

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
Supervised babies born in 1923	4,223	3,265			
Total number of supervised babies	7,268	5,520	4,553	3,011	3,706
Nurses' visits to homes	43,308	40,331	37,095	32,591	30,783
Mothers' visits to consultation stations	8,173	7,768	6,625	3,963	3,920
Expectant mothers receiving prenatal care	2,028	1,777	1,684	1,680	1,290
Bad housing conditions reported..	70	204	660	666	448
Contagious diseases reported.	36	110	82	141	33
Eye smears taken.	87	107	55	69	27

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY WARDS FOR 1923
(Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 living births)

Ward	Total Births Reported	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 births Reported	Estimated Ward Population	Rate per 1,000 Ward Population
1.....	983	79	80.4	31,822	2.5
2.....	1,151	27	98.2	18,019	1.5
3.....	859	56	65.2	37,430	1.5
4.....	156	15	96.2	13,183	1.1
5.....	1,551	49	76.0	22,096	2.2
6.....	351	22	62.7	21,535	1.0
7.....	472	31	65.7	18,110	1.7
8.....	746	56	75.7	32,912	1.7
9.....	777	38	48.9	36,747	1.1
10.....	738	64	86.7	24,097	2.6
11.....	402	42	104.5	22,216	1.9
12.....	651	47	72.2	26,927	1.7
13.....	891	40	44.9	40,664	1.0
14.....	1,045	66	63.2	38,245	1.7
15.....	401	25	62.3	16,955	1.5
16.....	751	39	51.9	38,042	1.0

Non-resident births, 969

INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR 1923
IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION
(Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 living births)

City	Total Births for 1923	Deaths under one year	Rate per thousand
Tacoma, Wash	2,236	105	47.2
Seattle, Wash	5,388	266	49.4
Minneapolis, Minn	9,752	533	53.6
San Francisco, Cal	8,748	486	55.6
Duluth, Minn	2,488	148	58.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	2,822	111	58.5
Cambridge, Mass	3,850	213	56.7
Grand Rapids, Mich	3,444	200	50.7
Oakland, Cal	4,273	260	60.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,200	13	61.0
Paterson, N. J.	5,272	244	62.3
St. Paul, Minn	6,080	402	66.1
New York City, N. Y.	12,160	8,578	69.4
Cleveland, Ohio	26,818	13,000	67.1
Erie, Pa	2,476	168	67.9
NEWARK, N. J.	11,111	7,860	68.0

City	Total Births for 1923	Deaths under one year	Rate per thousand
Rochester, N Y	6,614	452	68.3
St Louis, Mo	15,226	1,055	69.3
Springfield, Mass	3,500	244	69.7
New Haven, Conn	3,947	276	69.9
Los Angeles, Cal	16,786	1,178	70.2
Milwaukee, Wisc.	11,632	855	73.1
Toledo, Ohio	5,551	413	74.4
Columbus, Ohio	5,563	415	74.6
New Orleans, La	10,268	767	74.7
Dayton, Ohio	3,340	251	74.9
Trenton, N J	3,172	249	78.5
Philadelphia, Pa	40,859	3,214	78.7
Worcester, Mass. .	4,425	351	79.3
Bridgeport, Conn	3,775	261	79.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	8,314	665	80.0
Boston, Mass.	18,376	1,569	82.7
Syracuse, N. Y	4,199	350	83.4
Houston, Tex.	3,162	264	83.5
Baltimore, Md	17,880	1,499	83.8
Camden, N J	3,298	280	84.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	7,094	610	86.0
Chicago, Ill	55,935	4,883	87.3
Albany, N Y	2,369	207	87.4
Fall River, Mass	3,850	337	87.5
Detroit, Mich	28,133	2,467	87.7
Denver, Col	5,255	470	89.4
Buffalo, N Y	12,358	1,107	89.6
Norfolk, Va	3,104	279	89.9
Jacksonville, Fla	2,215	204	92.1
Washington, D. C	9,029	833	92.3
Flint, Mich	3,174	300	94.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	15,421	1,471	95.4
Birmingham, Ala	4,726	467	98.8
Wilmington, Del	2,369	242	102.2
Lowell, Mass. .	3,000	312	104.0
New Bedford, Mass.	3,304	347	105.0
Richmond, Va	4,389	470	107.1
Atlanta, Ga	4,894	567	115.9
San Antonio, Tex	4,032	514	127.5
Louisville, Ky	5,862	807	137.7

DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS, 1923

January	73	August	6
February	82	September	53
March	58	October	53
April	78	November	58
May	61	December	57
June	57		
July	61	Total	799

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS, UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER MONTH, FOR 1918-1922

January	88	August	80
February	87	September	70
March	91	October	78
April	75	November	71
May	69	December	77
June	60		
July	93	Total	945

Special Table of Vital Statistics

Dr. Charles V. Craster, Health Officer.

DEAR SIR. I hereby submit the Vital Statistics for 1923:

Crude death rate per 1,000 population.....	11.7
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population.....	10.9
(Excluding deaths of non-residents)	
Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	25.3
Deaths under one year per 1,000 births	68.0

Respectfully submitted,

ELBERT S. BALL,
Clerk in Charge of Vital Statistics.

MORTALITY FROM AIR POLLUTION CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AGE AND COLOR FOR YEAR 1973

CAUSES	Yel.	Col.	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Infantile Paralysis	1	1	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1		10	11	6	5									
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles		3	38	41	21	20	15	13	11	9					
Scarlet Fever			5	5	3	2								1	
Whooping Cough		5	14	19	8	11	10		5	3					
Diphtheria		1	33	34	19	15	2	8	6	9					
Influenza		4	68	72	38	34	5	4		9			6	1	18
Epidemic Meningitis		3	12	15	7	8	1	1	4	8					
Cerebro Spinal															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	3	67	287	357	211	146	1	8	4	4	88	15	88		
Tuberculous Meningitis		3	14	17	9	8									
Other Tuberculous		8	24	32	13	19	1								
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	3	17	386	406	168	238							58	108	5
Stomach			11	1	5	1		5	5	8				1	
Intestines															
Brain			328	336	149	187								141	18
Heart Disease	63	664	727	961	366	11	1	5	1	7	57	21	84		
Pneumonia	4	74	78	39	30	32	8								
Lobar	54	274	328	190	138	29	19		55	13					
Bronchitis	37	182	219	122	97	65	42		1	6	5	15	91	46	
Diseases of the Stomach	3	38	41	33	8	10	1								
Cancer exc.															
Diarrheal Diseases (under 5 years)	23	110	133	69	64	105	20	8	144						
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2	42	44	21	23	5									
Light's Disease and Nephritis	34	307	340	172	168	1		4					58	14	13
General Septicæmia		19	19		12								8	11	1
Congenital Deformity and Malformation	25	351	376	224	15	5			4	6					
Old Age	1	41	42	12	31										
Accident	4	25	309	338	249	89	14	8	18	1	51	5	5	4	14
Homicide	8	24	32	28	1	3				5			5	1	4
Suicide		56	56	41	18								5	12	4
Unexplained Causes		3	10	13	8					8					
Other Causes	51	740	791	399	39	11		9		53	12	132	256	18	
Total	9	456	4,433	5,099	2,311	1,788	822	118	66	1,360	132	268	935	1,111	118

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS 1923

CAUSES	Total 1923	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total, All Causes	5221	503	640	568	474	467	405	356	381	339	358	367	411
Infantile Paralysis	4												
Typhoid Fever	11		1									3	3
Malaria													
Smallpox													
Measles	4	8	8	6	8	6	7			1			
Scarlet Fever	5	1				1						1	2
Whooping Cough	19	5	4	4	4	5	2			1			
Diphtheria	34	10	3	3	4			5		1		4	5
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	15	1	1	3	8	1		1		1	1	2	
Cerebral Diphtheria									1				
Scarlet Diphtheria	357	16	30	42	29	32	45	26	29	23	28	25	32
Scarlet Fever	17	1	3	1	5	3		2		2			
Scarlet Diphtheria	32	2	5	4	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	3
Scarlet Fever	406	2	30	35	31	29	36	34	31	38	30	34	31
Scarlet Diphtheria	42	4	5	4	3	1	4	6	4	4	2	4	1
Scarlet Fever	349	1	48	54	56	48	79	21	26	28	25	29	29
Scarlet Diphtheria		80	8	7	19	1	50	45	50	49	55	57	61
Scarlet Fever	8		5	3	5	4		1		5	5	6	6
Pneumonia Lobar	328	45	75	53	34	19	9	7	14	10	10	16	16
Pneumonia Bronchial	216	31	45	33	12	14	15	6	5		1	20	28
Other Respiratory Diseases	88	10	18	14	9	7	5	5	5	3	3	2	7
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)	41	7	4	4	4	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	3
Diseases of the Intestine (Cancer exc'd)	133	8	13	7	3	6	11	12	10	1	9	8	9
Appendicitis and Typhlos	90	7	10	11	8	5	11	11	8	3	7	4	5
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	44	5	5	3	4	4	2	4	3	2	5	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	30	2	1	2	2	2	1		3	5	2	4	5
Heart's Disease and Nephritis	340	35	35	43	38	28	33	18	22	21	24	18	3
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	12	1	1	5	2	1	1	1					
Septic Septicæmia	19	4	1	1	1	1	2		1		1	1	1
Other Puerpera Diseases	33	3	3	5	1	2	1	3	2	4			1
Cancer of the Stomach	41	11	9	18	13	3	5	6	55	32	30	31	19
Cancer of the Intestine	42	5	7	3		4	5	4	3	1	4	5	
Cancer of the Liver	408	26	37	25	29	39	25	27	31	28	24	23	3
Homicide	32	1	1		6	3	1	4	4	3	4		5
Suicide	56	5	4	1	9	2	7	3	8	5	7	1	1
Ill-defined Causes	13	2			1	2	1	3	2	1			1
All Causes	5209	503	640	569	465	461	407	349	377	331	344	410	419

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS, ETC., FOR 1923

Newark City Hospital.....	975
St. Micheal's Hospital.....	243
St. Barnabas' Hospital.....	68
St. James' Hospital.....	83
Newark Memorial Hospital.....	96
Homeopathic Hospital	37
Presbyterian Hospital	56
Essex County Isolation Hospital (Newark residents)...	44
Newark Private Hospital	41
North End Hospital.....	4
Essex Private Hospital.....	20
Clinton Private Hospital.....	19
Lincoln Private Hospital.....	13
East End Private Hospital.....	1
St. Girard's Hospital.....	15
Babies' Hospital	67
Women's and Children's Hospital.. ..	22
Newark Maternity Hospital.....	20
Beth Israel Hospital.. ..	147
Eve and Ear Hospital....	25
Essex Mountain Sanatorium (Newark residents).....	54
Essex County Hospital to Insane (Newark residents)	1
Dr. Wright's Sanatorium.....	4
Home for Aged	52
Home for Crippled Children....	3
Arthur Pitney Home	19
Home for Incurables	15
House of Good Shepherd	1
Ideal Home for Aged	7
Florence Crittenden Home	3
Baptist Home	4
Nairn Home	1
Good Will Home	1
Daughters of Israel Home.. .	2

Alms House (Ivy Hill).....	2
Hotels	7
Lodging Houses	2
East Side Day Nursery.....	2
St. Peter's Orphanage.	1
Theatre	1
Department Store	1
Factories	4
Ambulance	4
Automobile	2
Public Service Building	2
Prudential Building	1
Ordway Building	1
Morris Canal	6
Passaic River	8
Weequahic Park Lake	3
Newark Bay	1
Branch Brook Park	2
Dreamland Park	1
Centre Market	1
Port Newark Submarine Boat Corp	1
St. Rose of Lima Church	1
Holy Sepulchre Cemetery....	1
National Newark & Essex Bank	1
Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks	2
Central Railroad	2
Tube Station	2
Street	27
Doctors' Office	1

GENERAL TABLE No. 1 (1923)

Deaths of persons in the City of New York, by sex, age and sex, during the year 1923, and the Sanatoriums at Soho and Vernona, New Jersey.

A.F.S.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	Totals
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Under 1 year—																	
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101
Between 1 and 4—																	
Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	159
Between 5 and 9																	
Males	5	2	4	4	2	1	1	5	3	6	1	7	6	5	1	4	57
Females	3	2	7	2	2	1	1	4	4	6	3	2	2	3	—	4	44
Between 10 and 14																	
Males	6	3	3	1	2	1	—	2	—	4	2	4	2	2	—	—	32
Females	6	—	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	8	3	4	47
Between 15 and 19—																	
Males	3	2	4	2	4	—	1	3	3	6	3	4	4	5	2	6	52
Females	2	—	5	1	5	2	2	6	9	5	2	1	4	3	4	2	54
Between 20 and 24—																	
Males	8	6	6	9	6	6	3	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	7	5	80
Females	5	3	9	4	4	8	6	8	8	5	2	6	9	6	6	1	90
Between 25 and 29—																	
Males	2	8	6	2	2	6	6	5	7	3	4	1	5	9	5	3	74
Females	6	7	9	1	5	2	4	4	10	6	4	4	16	12	3	3	96

GENERAL TABLE No. 1 (1923)—Continued

1923. Age, Sex, Race, and Nativity, by Ward, except for the 15th and 16th Wards in City II. Total
and the Sanatoriums at Soho and Verona, New Jersey

AGES	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	5th Ward	6th Ward	7th Ward	8th Ward	9th Ward	10th Ward	11th Ward	12th Ward	13th Ward	14th Ward	15th Ward	16th Ward	Totals
Between 30 and 34																	
Males	3	8	12	9	9	3	5	1	7	2	4	4	4	9	4	9	93
Females	4	7	10	3	3	3	2	5	8	6	6	4	8	4	6	8	87
Between 35 and 39—																	
Males	4	5	10	7	11	6	3	4	12	5	3	7	7	6	2	7	99
Females	5	3	6	3	1	3	5	5	7	5	5	—	8	7	3	5	78
Between 40 and 44																	
Males	6	—	13	5	9	4	6	11	9	8	2	17	15	12	5	7	136
Females	7	6	7	2	7	1	6	10	9	8	5	3	7	4	6	4	92
Between 45 and 49																	
Males	9	15	21	15	17	10	9	9	13	7	7	9	20	16	6	13	196
Females	5	7	5	5	4	4	11	9	9	5	6	3	12	7	7	14	113
Between 50 and 54																	
Males	10	16	17	9	17	6	9	11	15	8	10	7	12	12	4	10	173
Females	8	5	17	2	7	7	7	13	17	5	14	9	9	9	4	20	153
Between 55 and 59—																	
Males	7	10	13	11	6	8	9	14	16	9	9	9	14	18	9	13	175
Females	10	8	11	1	4	7	11	16	17	5	6	7	16	10	13	8	150
Between 60 and 64																	
Males	9	14	16	11	7	13	13	22	21	17	17	9	17	12	10	17	227
Females	12	7	10	6	6	13	7	15	15	5	19	8	21	10	12	11	177

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
FIRST WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total Deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes		35	270	305	165	140	79	22	10	111	20	18	37	69	50
Infantile Paralysis															
Measles			6	6	1	5		4	2	6					
Scarlet Fever															
Diphtheria			4	4	2	2	1	3		4					
Influenza		1	5	6	3	3	2	1		3					
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)													1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		2	16	18	13	5					1	5	8	4	
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1	1						1				
Other Tuberculosis		1	2	3	1	2					1			2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor			15	15	5	10							2	7	6
Simple Meningitis			1	1		1	1			1					
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain		1	17	18	10	8								10	8
Organic Heart Disease		3	30	33	14	19	1			1	1	4	2	16	9
Bronchitis			8	8	4	4	1	1		2				2	2
Pneumonia Lobar		6	18	24	14	10	8	3		11	1	1	4	5	2
Pneumonia, Broncho		1	16	17	12	5	6	2	4	12			1	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	6	7	3	4	2	2	1	3				2	
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)															
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		3	20	23	14	9	20	3		23					
Appendicitis		2	7	9	5	4					3	2	1	3	
Hepatic Intercostal Chills			1	1										1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1	1									1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		1	12	13	5	8					1		2	5	5
Cancer of Uterus and Ovary														1	
Puerperal Septicæmia			2	2		2							2		
Other Septicæmias			2	2		2									
Concurrent Septicæmia and Malformation			2	2		2									
Accident		5	21	26	20	6	2	2	2	6	6	2	5	4	3
Homicide			3	3	3							1	1	1	
Self-Suicide															
Unlabeled Cases		1	1	1	1		1			1					
All Other Causes	1	1	30	31	16	15	4	1		5	5	2	4	5	10
Totals for year 1923		23	317	340	177	163	84	31	17	132	24	21	44	66	53

The death rate for the First Ward was 9.6 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.6 for the year 1922. The present population of the first ward is estimated for 31,822.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND COLOR
SECOND WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes	2	58	183	243	146	97	27	4	1	32	7	10	52	83	59
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever		1	1	2	2		1	1		2					
Diphtheria															
Whooping Cough															
Measles		1	2	3	3						1				2
Other Endemic Diseases															
Tuberculous Meningitis		9	5	14	14							1			
Other Tuberculosis		3		3	2	1							3		
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	1	2	14	17	7	10							3	13	1
Stroke															
Apoplexy - Softening of the Brain		1	11	12	3	9								4	8
Organic Heart Disease		5	40	45	27	18					2		7	20	16
Bronchitis		1	1	2	1	1	2			2					
Pneumonia, Lobar		7	11	18	11	7						2	6	6	4
Other Respiratory Diseases			8	8	5	3									
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		1	3	4	3	1								1	3
Diseases of the Intestines		2	2	4	1	3	4			4					
Diseases of the Liver		1	2	3	3			1		1			2		
Diseases of the Kidneys			1	1	1									1	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		8	15	23	13	10						1	5	8	8
Diabetes Mellitus															
Alcoholism															
Chronic Diseases		3	1	4	1	3							1		
Chronic Diseases - Males			9	12	6	6	12			12					
Chronic Diseases - Females			1	1		1									1
Chronic Diseases - Males		1	14	15	10	5	1		1	2	2		7	1	3
Chronic Diseases - Females		2	2	4	4		1			1			3		
Chronic Diseases - Males			2	2	2									2	
Chronic Diseases - Females			1	1	1					1					
All Other Causes		6	31	37	24	13	1	1		2		3	4	18	10
Totals for year 1922	1	47	174	221	129	92	23	6	9	38	8	11	43	62	59

The second ward for the Second Ward, 1950-1980 second ward is estimated for these calculations at 18,019

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
THIRD WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes	103	288	391	782	402	380	56	12	18	86	16	24	72	111	82
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever		1	2	3	1	2	2	1		3					
Whooping Cough		1	3	4	1	3	4			4					
Diphtheria			3	3	1	2			3	3					
Inf. Cerv.			2	2	1	1		1		1					
Epidemic Morbilli, Cerebr. Spinal											1				
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis, Lung, Consumption		21	17	38	22	16				1	2		18	10	
Tuberculosis, Meningeal															
Other Tuberculosis															
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		2	25	27	12	15						1	8	13	1
Simple Meningitis		2	3	5	3	2	2	2		4	1				
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain		3	23	26	10	16							1	2	16
Organic Heart Disease		12	49	61	32	29	2		1	3	1	1	1	2	2
Nephritis			6	6	4	2	1			1					
Excess of Lungs		18	18	36	22	14	1	1		2	1	1	1	13	4
Pneumonia, Bacterial		7	12	19	13	6	4	4	5	13	1				
Other Respiratory Diseases			9	9	6	3									
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		2	4	6	5	1	1			1				6	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		4	6	10	4	6	9		1	10		2			1
Appendicitis and Typhitis		2	3	5	3	2									
Intestinal Obstruction			1	1		1							1		
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	2									1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		4	9	13	5	8						1	1	6	1
Leucemia, Myeloid, Cancer															
Puerperal Septicæmia		1	1	2		2						1	1		
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Cancer of the Uterus, Myeloid		6	3	9	1	8	2			2					
All Age		5	9	14	15	9					1	1	1		4
Heart Disease		1	4	5	1								1		
Stroke		1		1	1									1	
Undefined Causes			1	1	1										
All Other Causes		8	41	49	13	36	2		4	6	3	1	1	14	11
Intestate Cause		6	14	20	4	16	6	4	10	14	13	23	85	105	1

The death rate for the third ward was 10.4 per 1,000 of population, as against 11.2 for the year, 1922. The present population of the third ward is estimated for these calculations at 37,430.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR FOURTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Infantile Paralysis	1	25	145	175	132	43	15	1	4	10	16	31	53	62	
Measles															
Scarlet-pox															
Whooping Cough			1	1	1		1			1					
Diphtheria			2	2	2				1	1	1				
Influenza			2	2	2										2
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	2	7	14	23	17	6			1	1	7	8	7	1	
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	2	2						1				
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	1	1	7	9	8	1						2	4	3	
Cerebral Hemorrhage of the Brain			1	1	1								1		
Heart Disease		4	17	21	14	7				3		4	9	8	
Pneumonia		1	2	3	2	1	3			3					
Pneumonia, Broncho		1	7	8	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	1	2	1	1					1		1		
Diarrhoea			4	4	3	1									
Enteritis			4	4	3	1									
Alcoholism			3	3	2	1			1	1	1	2	1		
Cirrhosis of Liver					1	1									
Blood Poisoning		1	6	7	5	2									
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	1														
Puerperal Septicæmia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Congenital Deformity and Malformation			3	3	2	1	3			3					
Old Age															
Accidents	4	2	17	23	20	3					1	1	5	14	2
Violence		1	1	2	2								2		
Unidentified Causes			3	3	1	2							2	1	
All Other Causes		2	20	22	15	7	2			2	2	1	2	12	3
Totals for year 1922	10	17	158	185	145	40	20	4	6	30	4	9	43	71	28

The rates for the year 1922 are per 1,000 of population. The rates for 1923 are the present population of the ward.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, CLOSERS, PATHWAYS, AND COLOR
 BY E. H. WARD, 1923

MORTALITY FROM INFANTILE CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR SIXTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yel.	Col.	White	Total	Males	Pe.	Under 1 Y.	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Y.	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
			10	10	10	10	1								58
Infantile Paralysis															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles			1	1	1			1		1					
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria			1	1		1			1	1					
Other Epidemic Diseases										1			1		
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		1	15	16	7	9						7	6	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1		1	1						1		
Other Tuberculosis			1	1		1				1					
Cancer Malignant Tumor			20	20	8	12							1	12	7
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain			18	18	9	9							1	6	1
Other Diseases			11	11	10	11							1	14	1
Other Respiratory Diseases			4	4								1	1	8	4
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			5	5	3	2	1			1			1		3
Diarrheal Diseases—under 5 years			1	1	1	1	2			2					
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			5	6	6								3	3	
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1	1										
Nephritis and Nephrosis			11	11	4	7						1		5	5
Diseases of Women (not 1)															
Puerperal Septicæmia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Congenital Deformity and Malformation			14	14	8	6	14			14					
Old Age			1	1	1	1								1	1
Homicide															
Unde.			3	3	3							1	1	1	
Defined Causes															
Other Causes		1	37	38	17	20	1		2	3	2	3	5	16	9
Totals for Year 1922		10	210	220	120	100	21	7	2	30	7	16	42	59	66

The death rate for the sixth ward was 9.7,
ward is estimated for these calculations at 2.

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
SEVENTH WARD, 1923**

CAUSES	Yel. or	Col. or	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		43	189	232	118	114	31	9	9	49	4	13	37	78	51
Infantile Paralysis			1	1		1	1			1					
Typhoid Fever			1	1		1						1			
Measles															
Smallpox															
Scarlet Fever			2	2	1	1	1		1	1	2				
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria			2	2	2		1		1	2					
Influenza		1	3	4	2	2		1		1				1	1
Erysipelas					1	1									
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis			14	14	9	5					4			6	1
Other Tubercu.															
Cerebral Meningitis			1	1		1								1	2
Simple Meningitis			1	1		1	1			1					
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain		1	10	11	4	7									
Organic Heart Disease		6	33	39	19	20	2			2	1		4	1	11
Bronchitis		1	3	4	1	3	1		1	2					
Pneumonia			12	12	9	3				5				4	3
Pneumonia		8	8	16	10	6		1		10					
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	4	5	3	2	1			1					1
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			2	2	2										
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		4	5	9	5	4	6	2	1	9					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			1	1	1									1	
Peritonitis			1	1	1										
Obstruction of Intestine			1	1	1										
Cirrhosis of Liver			4	4	3	1									1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		3	11	14	7	7							2		
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		1		1		1					1				
Puerperal Septicæmia			1	1		1							1		
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Congestive Dropsy			8	10	6	4	10			10					
Old Age			2	2	1	1									
Accident		1	10	11	6	5		1		1	1				1
Homicide			1	1	1										
Suicide			1	1	1							1		1	
Ill-defined Cause															
All Other Causes		4	27	31	17	14			1	1	1	1	9	12	7
TOTAL		43	182	225	111	104	49	8	8	55	11	10	50	60	40

The death rate in the seventh ward was 1.8 per 1,000 of population as against 12.6 for the year, 1922. The present population of seventh ward is estimated for these calculations at 18,110.

MORTALITY FROM INFANTILE PARVOTIS BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR EIGHTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
All Causes	1	29	183	413	200	213	56	12	9	77	13	20	45	106	152
Infantile Parvosis			3	3	2	1					1	1	1		
Measles				4	3	1	2		1	3	1				
Scarlet Fever				1				1		1					
Diphtheria			1	1						1					
Whooping Cough		1	2	3	2	1			2	2	1				
Epidemic Typhus (Cerebro Spinal)			2	2	1	1					1			1	1
Polio (Infantile Paralysis)			3	3		3					2			1	
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		8	17	25	13	12	1		1	2	1	8	10	4	
Tuberculosis Meningitis			1	1	1								1		
Other Tuberculosis			1	1	1								1		
Cancer Malignant Tumor	1		16	37	10	27							2	14	21
Simple Meningitis			1	1	1								1		
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain			30	36	14	22							2	13	21
			10	10	10	10							1	10	10
			4	4	2	2	2			2				1	1
			10	20	9	11		1		2			2	8	8
			16	17	10	7	2	5		7		1		3	6
			8	8	6	2							2	6	6
			2	2	2		1			1				1	1
			10	13	8	5	9	3	1	13		1	2	2	1
			6	6	2	4								3	
			4	4	3	1							1	3	
			2	2	1	1							1	1	1
			22	25	13	12			1	1			2	8	14
			2	2	2	2							1	1	
			1	1	1	1							1	1	
			32	36	25	11	36			36					14
			14	14	5	9									5
			1	1			1			1					1
			1	1										1	1
Lebanese Causes			1	1										1	1
All Other Causes		2	66	68	27	41	1			1	2	4	9	22	30

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR NINTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Year	Color	White	to 14	Male	Females	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 Years	5 to 14 Years	15 to 24 Years	25 to 44 Years	45 to 64 Years	65 and Over		
Total All Causes	1	1	389	112	19	21	18	5	6	49	1	25	68	123	135
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever															
Measles															
Diphtheria			8	8	4	4		3	5	2	1				
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			8	8	5	4			2		1	2			
Other Epidemic Diseases				1	1			1	1						
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	4	1	3	11	0			1	1		5	8			
Tuberculous Meningitis					1				1						
Other Tuberculosis															
Cancer, Malignant Tumors			42	42	0	22					1				1
Simple Meningitis				1	1										
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain			13	13	21	12								13	10
Organic Heart Disease	6	6	6	60	3					2	10	21		28	
Bronchitis			5	5	1	4		1						4	
Pneumonia, Lobar			28	40	14	16		1		3	2	3	10	10	
Pneumonia, Broncho			1	11	5	8	4		1				2	4	
Other Respiratory Diseases			3	3		3						1	1		
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			2	2	2		1								
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)			1	1	2	1	2						1		
Appendicitis and Typhilitis			6	6	2	4									
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			4	5	2	3				2	2	1	1		
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	2						1	3			1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			35	47	12	10							6	18	13
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)				2		2									
Puerpera, Septicæmia				2		2									
Other Puerperal Diseases				1	1										
Congenital Debility and Malformation			1	3	10	15	24			4					
Of Age			5	6	4	4									6
Accident			15	16	0	6				1	2	4	6		3
Homicide			3	3	2	1					1	2			
Self-slaughter			4	4								2			
Undeclared Causes															
All Other Causes	0	1	6	10	8	42	2	1	1	4	4	14	22	25	
Totals for year 1922			8	15	85	190	41	8	7	56	12	15	65	111	116

The death rate for the ninth ward was 11.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.4 for the year, 1922. The present population of the ninth ward is estimated for these calculations at 36,747.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
TENTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yet low	Males					Under 1 and 2		Under 5		15		25		45		65	
		aged	40	60	80	100	Year	2	5	Years	14	24	44	64	Over			
Total Causes		41	40	41	40	41	2	6	82	18	18	18	1	1				
Infantile Paralysis		1	1	1														
Measles																		
Scarlet Fever																		
Diphtheria																		
Whooping Cough																		
Measles		1	1	1			1		1									
Scarlet Fever		6	6		6							3	2	1				
Diphtheria		2							1									
Whooping Cough																		
Other Infectious Diseases		14	15	6									1	1				
Tuberculosis (Consumption)		2	2	1	1		2		2									
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	1	1					1								
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		2	18	20	11	9						3	12	5				
Simple Meningitis			4	4	3	1	1	1	3	1								
Apoplexy - Softening of the Brain			5	5	3	2							3					
Other Diseases		5	21	28	18	10							11					
Pneumonia, Lobar		2	10	10	4	6	4	3	7	3	2	1	5	1				
Pneumonia, Broncho		3	14	17	10	7	7	6	14	1	1	5	5	1				
Other Respiratory Diseases			5	5	3	2	1		1	2		2						
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excd)			1	1	1	1			1									
Diseases of the Intestines			1	1	1	1			1									
Apparatus Digestive			5	5	5	1	1		1	1		2	1					
Hernia Intestinal Obstruction			2	2	1	1							2					
Cirrhosis of Liver		3	14	17	13	4				1	1	2	8	5				
Bright's Disease and Nephritis																		
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)																		
Other Puerperal Diseases		1	4	5	5	1						2	3					
Cancer, Malignant		1	1	1	1	1												
Accident		1	13	14	13	1	1		1	2	5	2	1	2				
Home			1	1	1							1						
Other Causes		2	30	32	16	16	3	2	1	6		2	8	8				
Total Causes 1922		9	11	12	11	11	8	18	1	1	2	18	9	8				

The cost of the tenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 24,000.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
ELEVENTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes	1	12	305	317	149	168	42	1	6	49	7	10	33	88	130
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever			2	2	1	1						1		1	
Malaria															
Small pox															
Measles															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria															
Influenza			5	5	3	2								1	4
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)			11	11	6	5						1	6	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis															
Other Tuberculosis			3	3	1	2					1			2	
Cancer- Malignant Tumor			14	14	13	15							1	16	4
Simple Meningitis															
Apoplexy- Softening of the Brain			40	40	17	14									4
Organic Heart Disease		1	51	52	15	37					1	2	3	20	26
Bronchitis			2	2		2									
Pneumonia- Lobar			9	9	6	3	2		1	3			1		5
Pneumonia- Broncho		2	5	7	5	2	2	1	2	5			1		
Other Respiratory Diseases						2									
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			1	1	1									1	
Diseases of the Intestines (under 5 years)			5	5	4		4		1	5					
Appendicitis and Typhilitis			2	2	1	1							2		
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction						1									
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	1	1								1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		1	1	1	11	19								6	15
Diseases of Women- not Cancer			1	1		2							1		1
Puerperal Septicæmia															
Other Puerperal Diseases		1	5	6		6							4		
Congenital Deformities and Malformation		1	5	29		12	29			29					
Old Age			1	1											
Accident			14	14			4							1	5
Homicide															
Suicide			4	4	3	1								2	2
Ill-defined Causes															
All Other Causes		2	57	59	27	32	2		2	4	2	3	6	14	30
Totals for year 1922		11	267	278	121	157	30	9	3	42	8	13	38	73	104

The death rate for the eleventh ward was 14.3 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.7 for the year, 1922. The present population of eleventh ward is estimated for the calculations at 22,216.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR TWELFTH WARD, 1923

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAUSES	White	Colored	Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Years	1 and Under 5	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	2	267	269	149	120	47	15	12	74	16	13	48	60	58
Infantile Paralysis														
Epidemic Typhus														
Malaria														
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough														
Diphtheria														
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)														
Other Meningitis														
Cancer, Malignant Tumor														
Organic Heart Disease														
Other Respiratory Diseases														
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)														
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)														
Unidentified Causes														
All Other Causes														
Total for year 1922	1	285	286	166	120	67	17	14	98	19	22	41	67	39

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
THIRTEENTH WARD, 1923**

CAUSES	Year low	Un- cred	Ward deaths	Male deaths	Female deaths	Under 1 Year	1 and 2 Years	2 and 5 Years	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total Causes	3	0	3	88	100	1	5	11	55	3	25	71	119	94
Infantile Paralysis														
Typhoid Fever														
Malaria														
Smallpox														
Measles			4	4	2	2	1	1	2	4				
Scarlet Fever			1	1	1	1						1		
Whooping Cough			1	1	1	1	1		1					
Diphtheria														
Epidemic			6	6	1	2					1		3	2
Epidemic			1	1							1			
Other Epidemic Diseases														
Consumption			1	13	9	14				6		9		
Tuberculosis			5	5	4	1			1	1	2	1	2	11
Cancer			59	66	25	24							23	
Stomach								1	1					
Apoplexy			1	52	1	50						5	12	5
Cerebral Hemorrhage			50	5	19	6			1	1	2	6	12	15
Blood Poison			2		5				1					
Pneumonia, Lobar			18	18	9	9	2	1		3		4		9
Pneumonia, Bronchial			13	3	2	6	4	1		5	1		3	
Other Respiratory Diseases			1	1	1	1								1
Dysentery			1	1	1	1						1		
Dermatological Diseases			5	5		4	5	1	1	5				
Appendicitis			11	11	7	4			1	2	1	3	2	2
Hepatic Intoxication				1	1	1			1					
Cholera			2	2	1	1							2	
Breast Disease			1	27	28	17				1		8	7	12
Diabetes			1	1	1	1						1		
Puerpera, Septicaemia			2	2	2						1	1		
Other Puerperal Diseases			4	4	4							1		
Cardiac Defect			1	50	1	8			10			4		
Old Age			5	5	5									5
Accident			17	17	15	2				3	3	3	6	2
Homicide														
Suicide			5	4	2						1	1	1	
Undefined Causes			3	3	1	2	2		2				1	
All Other Causes			59	50	13	6			8	2	1	1	1	16
Total	3	0	402	108	104	19	11	57	20	32	67	122	104	

The death rate for the thirteenth ward was 9.3 per 1,000 of population as compared with 10.0 for the year 1912. The present population of the thirteenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 40,664.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
FOURTEENTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364
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The death rate for the thirteenth year was 9.1 per 1,000 of population, and for the fourteenth, was 18.8 per 1,000.

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
FIFTEENTH WARD, 1923**

CAUSES	Yr.- old	Col- ored	White	Inf. ants	Males	Fem- ales	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes		90	199	99	97	101	38	7	5	9	1	18	34	68	42		
Infantile Paralysis																	
Typhoid Fever																	
Malaria																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Whooping Cough																	
Diphtheria																	
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)																	
Other Epidemic Diseases																	
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)																	
Tuberculosis Meningitis																	
Other Tuberculosis																	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor																	
Simple Meningitis																	
Abscess, Softening of the Brain																	
Chronic Heart Disease																	
Bronchitis																	
Pneumonia, Lobar																	
Pneumonia, Broncho																	
Other Respiratory Diseases																	
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)																	
Diseases of the Small Intestine (5 years)																	
Appendicitis and Peritonitis																	
Diseases of the Urinary System																	
Diseases of Liver																	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis																	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)																	
Puerperal Septicæmia																	
Other Puerperal Diseases																	
Congenital Debility and Malformation																	
Old Age																	
Accident																	
Homicide																	
Suicide																	
Ill-defined Causes																	
All Other Causes																	
Totals for year 1923		31	177	208	107	101	38	7	5	9	1	18	37	57	49		

The death rate for the fifteenth ward was 14.7 per 1,000 of population as against 12.5 for the year 1922. The present population of the fifteenth ward is estimated for these calculations at 16,935.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR SIXTEENTH WARD, 1923

CAUSES	Year	Color	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Years	1 and Under 5	5 and Under 15	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over		
Tuberculosis	1	1	54	56	6	181	13	8	1	50	14	46	107	127	
Malnutrition	1		1									1			
Measles			1	1	1	1		1		1			1		
Whooping Cough			2	2		2	1	1		2					
Diphtheria			2	2	1	1				2					
Scarlet Fever			5	5	1	4					3		2		
Typhoid Fever			17	17	12	5				5	8	3	1		
Typhus			3	3	1	2	1	2							
Epidemic Typhus			4	4		4			1	2		1			
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		1	27	28	9	19					2	2	19	7	
Alcoholism			35	35	12	31						3	17	19	
Alcoholism, Chronic			57	57	33	24	1	1		2	1	3	17	32	
Alcoholism, Acute			1	1		1							1		
Alcoholism, Chronic			8	8	3	5						1	3	4	
Alcoholism, Acute			16	16	3	13	3	1		4	1	1	4	6	
Alcoholism, Chronic			9	9	2	7						2		7	
Alcoholism, Acute			4	4	3	1						2		2	
Alcoholism, Chronic			2	2	1	1	2								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis			4	4	3	1					2	2			
Intestinal Obstruction			5	5	1	4						1	3	1	
Intestinal Obstruction			2	2	2							1	1		
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			30	30	14	16	1		1	1	2	6	8	12	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)			1	1		1						1			
Puerperal Septicæmia															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Congenital Debility and Malformation			25	25	15	10	25		25						
Old Age			4	4	1	3						4	5	4	
Old Age															
Old Age			1	1	1										
Old Age			8	8	7	1							7	1	
Infantile															
All Other Causes			56	56	29	27	3	2	1	6	2	1	7	17	23
Totals for year 1923		6	309	315	164	151	45	3	7	55	13	14	47	98	188

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
NON-RESIDENTS, 1923

Cause	Total	White		Colored		Males		Females		Under 15		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 and Over	
		Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24	Under 15	15 to 24
Total All Causes	425	21	446	266	180	56	6	10	72	17	30	110	133	84					
Scarlet Fever																			
Whooping Cough																			
Diphtheria																			
Influenza		1	6	7	6	1													
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			1	1	1														
Other Epidemic Diseases																			
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		1	3	4	3	1													
Tuberculous Meningitis			3	3	2	1													
Other Tuberculosis			1	4	5	1													
Cancer Malignant Tumor		2	29	31	11	20													
Simple Meningitis			9	9	5	4													
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain		1	18	19	8	11													
Organ of Heart Disease		2	50	52	25	27													
Pneumonia, Lobar		2	18	20	16	4													
Pneumonia, Broncho			10	10	6	4													
Diarrhoeal Diseases under 5 years		2	1	3	1	2													
Appendicitis and Typhilitis			17	17	9	8													
Typhoid Intestinal Obstruction			8	8	5	3													
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1	1														
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			21	21	8	13													
			3	3		3													
			2	3		3													
			49	52	44	8													
		3	49	52	44	8													
		1	2	3															
		7	7	6	1														
		1	1	1															
		2	10	12	4	6													
		1	355	361	244	156													

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
UNKNOWN ADDRESSES AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Tuberculosis		2	18	20	15	5	4			4			5	8	3
Measles															
Scarlet fever															
Diphtheria															
Whooping cough															
Other Epidemic Diseases														2	
Meningitis															
Epidemic Meningitis															
Organic Heart Disease			2	2	2										2
Bronchitis															
Other Respiratory Disease															
Carcinoma of Liver														1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis			1	1	1										
Diseases of Women and Children															
Other Puerperal Diseases															
Puerperal Infection															
Anemia		2	4	6	6								3	3	
Leukemia			2	2	1	1	2			2					
Lymphatic System			1	1										1	
Unidentified Causes			1	1	1								1		
Other Causes															
Totals for year 1923		2	16	18	17	1	2	1		2			3	9	4

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
JANUARY, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	0	44	450	503	271	232	73	15	21	109	15	24	73	139	139
Infective Diseases															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever															
Measles			8	8	7	6	4	2	2	8					
Small Pox			1	1	1			1		1					
Whooping Cough		1	4	5	2	5	2	1	2	5					
Diphtheria			10	10	4	6		3	5	8	2				
Erysipelas			2	2	1	1					1				1
Furunculosis															
Other Epidemic Diseases									1	1					
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)			16	16	11	5						2	8	5	1
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1	1										
Other Tuberculosis			2	2			1			1		1			
Cancer Malignant Tumor		4	25	29	14	15							3	10	15
Simple Meningitis			4	4	2	2				1	1				
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain			31	31	14	17								11	20
Brain Hemorrhage			73	80	46	34	1		1	2	3	2	11	25	4
Brain Abscess			7	7	6	1	4	1		5				1	1
Pneumonia	5		40	45	28	17	3	1		4		1	15	16	9
Dysentery	5		25	30	12	18	12	5	3	20	2			3	4
Cholera			10	10	4	6	1			1				5	3
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			7	7	6	1	1			1			3	4	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	1		7	8	3	5	6	1	1	8					
Alcoholism	1		7	8	3	5	6	1	1	8					
Hepatitis			5	5	4	1	1				1	2	3	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	2						1			1	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		3	32	35	17	18					1	1	6	13	14
Insanity			1	1	1										
Puerperal Septicemia			3	3	3								3		
Other Puerperal Diseases			3	3	3							2	1		
Congenital Deformity and Malformation	3		28	31	17	14	31			31					
Old Age			4	4	4										4
Accident	2		24	26	19	7	1		2	4	1	2	9	8	3
Intoxication			1	1	1		1			1					
Suicide			5	5	4	1								3	
Un-defined Causes			2	2			1			1				1	
All Other Causes			3	80	36	44	3		3	6	1	10	10	29	24
Totals for January, 1922	0	30	438	468	225	243	69	13	21	103	14	25	92	118	116

The present rate for the month of January 1923 is 14.9 per 1,000 of population as against 11.4 of the previous month. The present population of Newark estimated for these calculations at 439,000 the death rate for the month of January 1922 was 14.9 estimated population was 430,000.

CAUSES	Yellow	C. J. Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Infective Paralysis			1	1		1						1			
Measles			8	8	6	2	3	3	2	8					
Whooping Cough			4	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	1				
Influenza			22	22	9	13	1	3	1	4			5	5	8
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculous Meningitis			2	3	3	4		2	1	3	2		1	1	1
Apathy—Softening of the Brain			48	48	23	25				1		1	3	18	27
Pneumonia Broncho			39	43	22	21	8	5	4	17	1	2	4	14	5
Other Respiratory Diseases			18	18	10	8	1			1		1	1	6	10
Diseases of the Stomach—Cancer exc d			4	4	3	1						1	1	1	1
Cancers of Liver			1	1	1			1	2	3		1	2	3	1
			1	1	1							1	1	1	1
			1	2	3							2	1		
			1	28	29	16	13	29		29					
			1	2	34	37	28	9	3	2	1	6	4	2	13
			1	1	1	1	3					2	1	1	1
Ill defined Causes			6	80	86	50	36	7	1	2	10	1	6	19	22
All Other Causes															
			51	41	47	47	45	45	4	8	44	94	58	44	

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
MARCH 1923**

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total Deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	Under 5 Years	Under 10 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes	4	41	520	565	308	257	58	24	11	93	21	35	94	156
Infantile Paralysis														
Typhoid Fever														
Malaria														
Smallpox		1						4	2	6				
Scarlet Fever			6	6	4	2								
Whooping Cough			2	2	2	2	1	1		2				
Diphtheria			3	3	2	1			2	2				
Influenza		2	29	31	17	14	3			3	1			12
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			1	1		1							1	
Other Epidemic Diseases														
Tuberculosis (Lungs Consumption)	1	6	15	22	15	7			1	10	13	18	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis			1	1	1				1					
Other Tuberculosis		1	3	4	3	1			1		1	1		
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	2	1	32	35	17	18					8	14	13	
Simple Meningitis			4	4	2	2								
Apoplexy (Stroke) of the Brain			14	14	1	13						2	11	
Organic Heart Disease		3	67	70	32	38	1		1	4	1	9	28	
Bronchitis			13	13	7	6	5	1		6	1			4
Pneumonia, Lobar		9	44	53	34	19	5	4	2	11	2	11	1	1
Pneumonia, Broncho		2	31	33	22	11	4	8	2	14	2		7	8
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	13	14	6	8				1		3	4	6
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)			4	4	3	1							4	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)			7	7	4	3	5							
Appendicitis and Peritonitis			11	11	7	4					1	3	5	2
Hernia, Inguinal Obstruction			3	3	1	2							2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver			2	2	2							1	1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		6	37	43	21	22				1			8	17
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		1	4	5		5					2	4		
Puerperal Septicæmia			1	1							1			
Other Puerperal Diseases			5	5		5					2	3		
Congenital Debility and Malformation		2	26	28	14	14	8		8					3
Old Age			1	1		1								
Accident	1	2	22	25	21	4	1		1	2	5	4	6	3
Homicide														
Suicide			1	1										1
Ill-defined Causes														
All Other Causes		5	76	81	46	35	5	3	2	10	3	7	14	25
Totals for March, 1923	0	43	526	569	299	270	71	20	20	111	22	30	113	178

The death rate for the month was 15.4 per 1,000 of population as against 5.1 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 439,000 the death rate for the month of March, 1922, was 15.9 (estimated population 430,000).

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES BY SEX AND COLOR APRIL 1913

CAUSES	Ye- low	Col- ored	White	Total deaths	Males	Fe- males	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Infantile Paralysis															
Typhoid Fever															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles		1	7	8	5										
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough			2	2		2	2								
Diphtheria			4	4	2	2		3	1	4					
Influenza		1	7	8	5	3						1	2	2	3
Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	1	8	20	29	17	12					1	10	12	6	
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	3					
Other Tuberculosis	1	1	2	2										1	
Cancer Malignant Tumor		1	36	37	15	22							5	19	13
Simple Meningitis			3	3	2	1	1			1	1			1	
Alcoholism			6	6		6									
Bacillary Dysentery			5	5	3	2	1	2		3					2
Pneumonia Lobar		6	28	34	19	15	4			4	1	4	9	9	7
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	8	9	4	5	1			1	2		2	1	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		1	3	3		3	3			3					
Other Diarrhoeal Diseases			5	8	3	5						1	5	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1		1									
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		3	35	38	21	17			1	1		1	5	15	16
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)			2	2		2							1	1	
Other Puerperal Diseases			1	1		1									
Congenital Deafity and Malformation		3	40	43	26	17	43			43					
Old Age			1	1		1									1
Accident	2	27	29	19	10	1	1	2	4	8	1	4	10	2	
Homicide	1	5	6	5	1										
Suicide		9	9	6	3							1	3	4	1
Ill defined Causes			1	1		1	1			1					
All Other Causes		4	72	76	36	40	4	1		5	4	5	14	24	1

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE, AND COLOR
MAY, 1922

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	5 to 14 Years	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	0	36	386	422	209	213	61	13	12	86	15	26	65	108
Infantile Diarrhoeas														
Typhoid Fever														
Malaria														
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough														
Diphtheria														
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro spinal)														
Other Epidemic Meningitis														
Tuberculous Meningitis														
Other Tuberculosis														
Cancer, Malignant Tumor														
Simple Meningitis														
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain														
Organic Heart Disease														
Bronchitis														
Pneumonia, Lobar														
Pneumonia, Broncho														
Other Respiratory Diseases														
Diseases of the Stomach, Cancer exc'd														
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)														
Apertion, Typhoid														
Hemorrhages of the Intestine														
Cirrhosis of Liver														
Bright's Disease and Nephritis														
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)														
Puerperal Septicæmia														
Other Puerperal Diseases														
Congenital Debility and Malformation														
Old Age														
Accident														
Homicide														
Suicide														
Undefined Causes														
All the Causes														
Totals for May, 1922	4	40	357	400	217	183	47	18	20	85	21	19	72	89

The death rate for the month was 11.5 per 1,000 population. The death rate for the month of May, 1921, was 11.5 per 1,000 population.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN ALPHABETIC ORDER
JUNE 1977

**MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR
JULY, 1923**

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total, All Causes	1	37	318	356	183	173	61	11	13	85	26	29	55	101	60
Infantile Paralysis													2		
Epidemic Typhus			1	1	1										
Malaria															
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough															
Diphtheria			1	1	1			1		1	1	1			
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)															
Other Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		6	20	26	11	15		1		1	1	9	11	5	
Tuberculous Meningitis			2	2		2				1		1			
Other Tuberculosis		1	1	2		2					2				
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		2	32	34	13	21							7	19	8
Simple Meningitis		1	5	6	4	2	1	2	1	4		2			
Alcohol Poisoning of the Brain			10	10	9	12								4	6
Organic Heart Disease		4	41	45	26	19					6	4	6	16	13
Bronchitis			1	1		1								1	
Pneumonia, Lobar		1	6	7	3	4	2		1	3			1	2	
Pneumonia, Broncho		2	4	6	3	3	3	1	1	5			1		
Other Respiratory Diseases			5	5	4	1			1	1			2	1	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		6	16	22	10	12	15	4	3	22					
Appendicitis and Typhitis		1	10	11	4	7					3	1	1	6	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			4	4	2	2	1			1		1	1	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver			1	1	1									1	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		2	16	18	8	10							3	8	7
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		1		1		1						1			
Puerperal Septicemia															
Other Puerperal Diseases		2	1	3		3							3		
Other Infectious Diseases			14	14	13	11	26			6					
Acute Infectious Diseases			4	4	1	4									
Alcohol Poisoning			26	26	20	7	7	2	4	7	5		6	6	4
Homicide		1	3	4	3	1			2	2		1	1		
Suicide			3	3	2	1							1	2	
Undeclared Causes			3	3	2	1	1			1	1		1	1	
All Other Causes		4	61	65	37	28	9		1	10	7	6	7	18	17
Total	0	50	319	329	203	146	8	1	8	93	8	18	50	95	6

The death rate for the month was 9.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 11.1 for the previous month. The present population of New York is estimated for these calculations at 449,000 the death rate for the month of June, 1923, was 9.7 estimated population 432,000.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN ALABAMA, 1923

	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and over			
Total All Causes	30	142	181	211	170	65	5	7	77	14	22	65	123	80
Infantile Paralysis		1	1	1		1			1				1	
Typhoid Fever		2	2	1	1							1	1	
Malaria														
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough														
Diphtheria														
Other Respiratory Diseases														
Consumption	7	22	29	16	13					1	10	11	6	1
Other	1	40	41	12	29						1	8	18	14
Measles		4	4	3	1	1			2	1			1	
Scarlet Fever		16	16	10	6							1	7	
Diphtheria														
Pneumonia, Lobar	5	9	14	9	5	4			4	1	1	2	3	3
Pneumonia, Broncho		5	5	2	3	2			2			1		2
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		4	4	3	1							2		2
Cancer Diseases (under 5 years)	4	16	20	13	7	17	1	2	20					
Appendicitis and Typhitis	1	2	8	5	3					1	2	2	3	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	2	3	1	2					1		1	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver		3	3	3									3	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	5	17	22	13	9				1	1	5	11		4
Diseases of Women, not Cancer														
Septicemia		1	1	1	1						1			
Congenital Deformity and Malformation		33	33	19	14	33			33					
Old Age		3	3	2	1									
Accident	3	29	32	25	7	2	2	2	6	5	2	5	9	5
Violence	2	2	4	4								4		
Specific		8	8	8								2	6	
Undeclared Causes	1	1	2	2		1			1				1	
Other Causes	3	60	63	25	38	2	1	2	5	2	1	13	26	

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE, AND COLOR OCTOBER, 1923

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAUSES	Yel- low	Col- ored	White	Total	Males	Fe- male	Under 1	1 and Under	2 and Under	5 to	5 to	15 to	25 to	45 to	65 and over
Total All Causes	0	40	318	358	196	162	53	4	9	66	8	12	65	117	90
Infantile Paralysis															
Malaria															
Smallpox															
Measles															
Whooping Cough			2	2	1	1			2	2				1	
Diphtheria			1	1	1										
Scarlet Fever															
Other Epidemic Diseases		11		11								1	18	0	
Tuberculosis															
Other Tuberculosis			2	2		2								2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		3	36	39	19	20							6	22	11
Simple Meningitis			2	2	1	1							1		
Apoplexy—Softening of the Brain		2	22	24	7	17							3	9	12
Organic Heart Disease		8	47	55	28	27							6	21	22
Bronchitis			5	5	2	3	2			2	2	4		3	
Pneumonia, Lobar		2	8	10	7	3							2	5	3
Pneumonia, Broncho		1	10	11	5	6	4	2	2	8					3
Other Respiratory Diseases			3	3	1	2	1			1	1		1		
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		1	2	3	2	1	2			2		1			
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		2	7	9	7	2	8	1		9					
Viral Diseases—Typhitis		1	6	7	4	3					1	2		2	
Cholera			5	5		5									
Dysentery			2	2		2								1	1
Renal Disease and Nephritis		3	21	24	10	14						1	1	8	14
Diabetes Mellitus			1	1		1									
Alcoholism															
Drugs and Poisons			4	4	19	11	30			59					
Old Age			4	4		4									4
Accident		1	23	24	17	7	2		3	5	3	1		6	4
Homicide		1	3	4	3	1	1			1		1		1	
Suicide			7	7	5	2									
Undefined Causes															
All Other Causes		3	52	55	32	23	3	1	2	6		1	12	24	4
Total	1	19	314	334	185	149	5	4	9	74	9	16	67	121	86

The death rate per 1,000 population was 9.8 for 1923, as compared with 9.3 for 1922. The population was estimated for these calculations at 439,000. The death rate for the month of October, 1922, was 9.3 per 1,000 population, 432,000.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR NOVEMBER, 1923

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2	2 and Under 5	Under 5 Years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over
Total All Causes	0	34	333	367	184	183	58	6	7	71	19	22	61	103	91
Infantile Paralysis		1	1	2	2	2					1	1	1		
Measles															
Scarlet Fever			1	1									1		
Whooping Cough		1		1		1		1	1	1	1				
Diphtheria		1	3	4	1	3			2	3					
Influenza			2	2	1	1	1			1				1	
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)			2	2	1	1				2					
Cerebral Epidemic Diseases															
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		2	23	25	16	9					1	4	10	8	
Cancer, Tuberculosis		1	1	2	2							1			
Cancer, Malignant Tumor		2	32	34	16	18							6	16	13
Simple Meningitis			4	4	2	2			2	2	1		1		
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain			9	9	9	0								8	11
Organic Heart Disease		6	53	59	32	27	2		1	3	3	4	11	24	14
Pneumonia		1	5	6	5	1	4	1		5					
Pneumonia, Broncho		4	22	26	13	13	3	2		5	2	1		10	
Other Respiratory Diseases		2	2	2	1	1	1			1					
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer exc'd)		1	2	3	2	1								1	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		3	5	8	3	5	8			8					
Appendicitis and Typhilitis			4	4	2							1			
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction			1	1		1									
Carrion of Luv			4	4	4										
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		1	17	18	7	11					2		1		10
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)															
Puerperal, Septicæm			1	1		1							1		
Other Puerperal Diseases			3	3		3						1			
Unlabeled			29	31	20	11	31			31					
Old Age			5	5	1	4									5
Accident		3	20	23	15	8					4	4	5	6	4
Illness				2		2						1			
Stomach			1	1										1	
All Other Causes		2	47	49	19	30	2	2	1	5	2	2	6	9	13
Totals for November 1922	1	30	310	341	179	162	66	8	12	86	14	11	64	115	61

The death rate for the month was 10.0 per 1,000 of population, as against 9.8 for the previous month. The present population of Newark estimated for this calculation at 439,000 the death rate for the month of November, 1922, was 11.4 estimated population 432,000.

MOBILE ALABAMA DEATHS AND CAUSES OF DEATH
DECEMBER, 1923

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAUSES	White	Col.	White	Total	Males	Females	Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over				
A. Causes	1	1	43	167	411	231	180	57	14	9	80	11	22	70	130	98
Infantile Paralysis				3	3	3								1	2	
Whooping Cough		1	1	2	2	1	1	2								
Diphtheria			2	2	2				1						1	
Scarlet Fever		1	2	3	2	1								1	1	1
Other Epidemic Diseases																
Tuberculosis Meningitis			3	3	2	1										
Other Tuberculosis			27	27	13	14								2	12	13
Cancer Malignant Tumor			1	1	1				1							
Simple Meningitis			1	1	1											
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain	1		28	29	15	14								1	14	14
Organic Heart Disease	6		55	61	23	38				1				12	24	24
Bronchitis	1	5	6	3	3		4			4						
Pneumonia Lobar	6	20	26	18	8	4	3			7	1	5		4	7	2
Pneumonia Broncho	6	22	28	17	11	12	7		2	21				2	1	4
Diseases of the Stomach			3	3	2	1	2			2						
Cancer of Stomach			3	3	2	1	2			2						
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		3	6	6	5	2	7		1		9					
Disorders of the Liver			1	1	1											
Dysentery			5	5	4	1									4	1
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)																
Puerperal Fever			1	1	1											
Septicemia, Diphtheria and Malignant		2	17	19	11	8	19				19					
Septicemia			1	1	1											
Septicemia		1	2	3	2	1									3	
Septicemia			4	4	3	1									3	
Ill-defined Causes		1	1	1	1		1			1						
All Other Causes		4	64	68	37	31	3	2	2	7	4	4	6			

The death rate for the month was 11.2 per 1,000
estimated for these calculations

11

11

11

Mortality Statistics of Newark

FOR THE YEAR 1923

INCLUDING NON RESIDENT DEATHS ARRANGED TO
GIVE DISEASE, AGE AND SEX ACCORDING TO IN-
TERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, COMPILED BY
THE DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS, DE-
PARTMENT OF HEALTH, NEWARK, N J

MORTALITY CAUSES ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS:

MALE

- 1 General Diseases
- 2 Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense.
- 3 Diseases of Circulatory System
- 4 Diseases of Respiratory System.
- 5 Diseases of Digestive System.
- 6 Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.
- 7 Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.
- 8 Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion
- 9 Malformations
- 10 Old Age.
- 11 External Causes—
 - Suicides.
 - Accidents
 - Homicides.
- 12 Ill-Defined Diseases

FEMALE

1. General Diseases.
- 2 Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense
- 3 Diseases of Circulatory System.
- 4 Diseases of Respiratory System
- 5 Diseases of Digestive System
- 6 Non Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System
- 7 The Puerperal State.
- 8 Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue
- 9 Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion.
- 10 Malformations.
- 11 Old Age
12. External Causes
 - Suicides.
 - Accidents
 - Homicides
- 13 Ill-Defined Diseases

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923
Including non-resident deaths from all principal diseases as per International Classification

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																																					
	To-																																					
	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	and over		
Mortality from All Causes	2,441	92	25	1	1	60	64	32	60	9	91	116	115	155	214	201	201	232	185	1	166	10	44	15														
General Diseases	59	30	2	1	5	12	8	1	34	28	5	9	5	53	5	52	52	38	27	2	5	2																
Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense	251	9	8			3	26	6	4		6	5	1	2	25	15	13	2	5	28	17	13	5	5														
Diseases of Circulatory System	410	1				3	15	1	5	8	1		1	11	23	15	4	60	42	43	38	35	13	3														
Diseases of Respiratory System	398	80	39	14	1	135	2	5	8	8	12	14	20	15	31	22	22	26	24	24	13	12	5															
Diseases of Digestive System	247	69	15	2	1	87	5	4	2	15	12	9	10	15	21	22	19	9	8	7	1	1																
Non-venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	23					1	2	1	1	6	5	7	10	9	15	18	21	18	5	23	10	9	5	1														
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	21	4				4			1				1	1	1	6		1	3	1	1	1																
Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion	18		1			1		3				2	1	4	2																							
Malnutrition	34	4				4																																
Old Age	12																		1		2	1	3	5														
External Causes	14	6	3	2	5	5	6	9	11	18	7	8	1	76	33	22	26	26	11	8	3	3	1	1														
Suicide	11									1	2	5	4			7	5	5	1	1																		
Accidents	49	8			5	23	26	9	7	13	11	3	18	19	54	14	21	21	10	7	3	3	1															
Homicides	28	1			1	2			2	3	7	4	2	5	2	1																						
II, defined Diseases	7					6	1		1	1	1	1	4	1	4				1	1																		
I, General Diseases	59	30	2	1	3	6	7	12	4	5	33	8	31	29	56	59	5	53	52	38	2	2	5	2														
Typhoid Fever	6										1		1		1	1																						
Measles	1	8	5	5	1	1	0	1																														

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923—*Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 5				Total under 5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
		1	2	3	4		to 5	to 9	to 14	to 19	to 24	to 29	to 34	to 39	to 44	to 49	to 54	to 59	to 64	to 69	to 74	to 79	to 84	to 89
Scarlet Fever	5	1																						
Whooping Cough	8	4	1			5																		
Diphtheria	1	1	1			2																		
Measles	38	4	3			7	1		2	1		2	1	3	5	1	2	2	3	4	4			
Epidemic Typhus	8	1	1			2																		
Typhoid Fever and Septicæmia	6	2	1			3								1	1	1								
Epidemic Typhus	2								1	1														
Scarlet Fever	55	1				1	4		8			1	1				1	1	1					
Tuberculosis of Lungs	211				1	1	3		16	26	20	22	21	24	34	21	11	8	3		1			
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	3						1							1		1								
Chronic Miliary Tuberculosis	9																							
Abdominal Tuberculosis	7								2		1			1			2	1						
White Swellings	1																	1						
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	2									1				1										
Rickets	1	1				1																		
Syphilis	13	4				4							1	1	1	2		2	1	1				
Chorea	1	1				1																		
Cancer—All Forms 39-45	168									2	1	5	3	10	14	25	25	29	27	14	4	5	2	
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	12															1	1	2		2		2		
Cancer of Stomach and Liver	86											3		7	7	17	11	14	17	7	1	1	1	
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	18									1						3	1	3	3	2	1	1		
Cancer of Skin	2																	1			1			

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, 1923

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE																			
	A	10	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cancer of Other Organs and Organs Not Specified	50																			
Other Tumors	1																			
Acute Arterio Sclerotic	5																			
Chronic Rheumatism	1																			
Diabetes	25	1																		
Leukemia	11																			
Anemia Chronic	10																			
Other General Diseases	5	1																		
Alcoholism	1																			
Chronic Liver Disease	5																			
II. Nervous System and Organs of																				
Special Sense Organs	254	9	8	7	1	4	29	6	6	4	2	6	5	3	12	23	13	23	29	25
Encephalitis	1																			
Meningitis	2	2	4	2		1	9	4	1	1		1	1		1	4		3		
Cerebral Palsy		1		2			3	1	1	1		1				1				
Infantile Spasms	1																			
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	11							1	1			1			1	2	1		1	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	5	1						1				1								
Cerebral Hemorrhage, Apoplexy	19															1	5			
Paralysis without Special Cause																				
Other Forms of Mental Aberration																				
Epilepsy	1																			
Convulsions (under 5 years)	8			1																

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923—(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Other Diseases of Nervous System	11	2	1	2		1	6			1		1	1		1	1	1													
Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat																														
III. Diseases of Circulatory System	110					1																								
Heart Disease																														
Angina Pectoris	20	1				1	2	3	1	2	2		1	3	1	1	1	1												
Diseases of Arteries, Arteriosclerosis, etc.	16														1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	2							
Embolism and Thrombosis	53												1	3		4	5	5	9	4	12		6	3	1					
Diseases of Veins	11														1	1	2		2	2										
Diseases of Lymphatic System	4	3																												
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2																													
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System	68	84	6	4	1	1	5	5	8	8																				
Diseases of Lungs																														
Acute Bronchitis	5	9																												
Chronic Bronchitis																														
Emphysema	17	48	4	1	1	1										1	5	8												
Pneumonia	109		9				8	7	5		2	4				5	11	14	10	6	5									
Pleurisy	9	5		1			1										1	1												

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1921 (Continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 5					5 and over																		
	All Ages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Pulmonary Congestion—	2					2																		
Asthma	5																							
Emphysema	1																							
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1																							
V Diseases of Digestive System																								
Total	147	69	18	3	1	87	5	1	2	15	13	9	6	1	24	3	6	2	8				1	
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1																							
Diseases of Pharynx	6																							
Diseases of Oesophagus	2	1				1									1									
Ulcer of Stomach	9									3	5	1	1	1										
Other Diseases of Stomach	14	8				9																		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis																								
(under 2 years)	60	55	11			60																		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis																								
(2 years and over)	10			2	1	3				1						4			1					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	55		1			1	5			6	8	6	6	8	7	1	5		4					
Hernia	13							1		1						1								
209 Intestinal Obstruction	12	4				2				1	1			1	1									1
Other Diseases of Intestines	5		2			2										1								
Cirrhosis of Liver	25															3	6	8	4		1			
Other Diseases of Liver	21															2	8		1		4	1		
Other Diseases of Digestive System																								

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923 (Continued)

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CAUSES	All ages	Under 5				Total	To 90																	
		1	2	3	4		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Acute Infectious Diseases	15	2				3	2	1	3	6	5	7	10	9	15	16	21	38	25	16	13	9	5	1
Typhoid	2					1	3	1	1		2				1	3		4	3	2	1			
Bright's Disease	151					1			2	1	2	6	8	7	11	15	18	23	23	11	11	7	4	1
Chronic	3								1	3	3	1	1						1	9	5			
Tubercular	1													1	1			1						
Other	1														1			2						
Total	8																	1		5				
Malformations of Heart	3					1			1			1	1	1		6		1	3	2	1	1		
Congenital	9												1			2			3	1	1	1		
Parasitic	4													1		2		1						
Acute	8	4				1			1			3			2									
IX Diseases of Bones, Organs of																								
Tubercular	8		1			1		3		1	3	2		4	2			1						
Syphilitic	18		1					5		1	3	2	1	4	2			1						
X Malformations of	142	142																						
Congenital Malformations	11	11																						
Congenital Deafity	142	142																						
Other Diseases Early Infancy	71	71																						
XII Old Age	12																		1		2	1	3	5
Senile	12																		1		2	1	3	5

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923—(continued)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ages	Under 1	Totals										10 to 14										15 to 19										20 to 24										25 to 29										30 to 34										35 to 39										40 to 44										45 to 49										50 to 54										55 to 59										60 to 64										65 to 69										70 to 74										75 to 79										80 to 84										85 to 89										90 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
XIII External Causes--Total	118	9	2	1	5	2	15	26	9	11	18	30	28	21	26	33	22	26	26	11	8	3	3	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</

	Total	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Electricity (lightning excepted)	5				1		1			1									
Fractures (cause not specified)	4						1												
Other External Violence	9								1		1								
Total Homicides	28	1			1	2		1			2	1	1						
Homicides by Firearms	12																		
Homicides by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	4																		
Homicides by Other Means	12	1			1	2			2	1	2	1	1						
XIV Ill-Defined Diseases -Total	27	6				6	1		1		1	1	1	4	1	4		1	1
Ill-Defined Organic Diseases	1															1			
Not Specified or Ill-Defined	26	6				6	1		1		1	1	1	4	1	3		1	1

MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923

[illegible]

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923 *Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 5				Total	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	over
	Ages	1	2	3	4	5	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System		3	1			1		1					1											
V Diseases of Digestive System																								
Total		18	55	9	4	2	8	4	10	1	5	5	6	8	9	8	20	5	8	8	4	1		
Diseases of Pharynx		6		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1					
Ulcer of Stomach		4			1				1	1	1	2					2							
Other Diseases of Stomach		4	2			2											1			1				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		59	90	9		59																		
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)		11		3	1	1	5	1	1				1							2				1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis		35		1		2	4	3	6		4	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1				
Hernia			1			1								2		2			1					
209. Intestinal Obstruction		14					2		1	1	1	1	1	2		1	5			1				
Other Diseases of Intestines									1															
Carcinoma of Liver		5																		1			1	
Other Diseases of Liver		31	1			1			1			1	2	3	3	1	8	2	4	2	3			
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)		1	1			1																		
Other Diseases of Digestive System		3														1		1	1					
VI Dis's of Genito Urinary System																								
Non venereal Total		1219	2			3	5		2	7	7	11	12	12	16	25	11	19	20	26	15	14	11	3
Gonorrhea		3				1			1		3	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	1			1	3	
Bacterial Dis's		145	1			2	5		1	3	6	4	6	9	9	20	6	12	15	20	10	13	5	1

FEMALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	To- tal un- 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
X. Malformation—Total.....	152	152					152																		
Congenital Malformations.....	16	16					16																		
Congenital Debility.....	88	88					88																		
Other Diseases—Early Infancy.....	48	48					48																		
XII. Old Age.....	30																			1	2	7	11	6	3
Senility.....	30																			1	2	7	11	6	3
XIII. External Causes—Total.....	108	8	6	4	6	1	25	12	4	2	4	5	6	4	4	8	3	5	4	3	9	3	3	4	
Total Suicides.....	15									1	3	2	4			1	1		1	1	1				
Suicide by Poison.....	4												3						1						
Suicides by Asphyxia.....	5										1	1					1			1	1				
Suicides by Hanging.....	2										1	1													
Suicides by Drowning.....	1												1												
Suicide by Firearms.....	2										1					1									
Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments.....	1									1															
Total Accidents.....	89	7	6	3	6	1	23	12	4	1	1	1	2	4	4	7	2	6	3	2	8	3	3	4	
Poisoning by Food.....	1																	1							
Other Acute Poisonings.....	6	1	1				2				1		1			2									
Burns.....	18	2	3	2	3		10	1					1			2			1	1	1		1		
Absorption of Gases.....	10	2					2							1	1			1			1		1	3	
Fall.....	11		1				1								2	2	1			1	2	1		1	
Machines.....	1								1																
375, Automobile.....	32		1	1	3	1	6	11	4				1	2		1	1	2	1		2	1			
675, Bicycle.....	1																	1							

MALE MORTALITY FIGURES FOR NEWARK FOR YEAR 1923--*Continued*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Un- der 1	1	2	3	4	To- tal un- 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 and over
Starvation.....	1	1					1																		
Effects of Heat.....	4	1					1					1			1							1			
Fractures (cause not specified).....	2																				1		1		
Other External Violence.....	2																		1		1				
Total Homicides.....	4	1		1			2					2													
Homicides by Firearms.....	1											1													
Homicides by Other Means.....	3	1		1			2					1													
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases--Total.....	12	2	1				3	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	1			1				
Ill-Defined Organic Diseases.....	3							1		1							1								
Not Specified or Ill-Defined.....	9	2	1				3				1	1			1	1		1			1				

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1923

RECEIPTS

	Tax Appropria- tion	Animal Permits	Anti-Toxin Sales	Bacterio- logical Examina- tions	Chicken Permits	Chicken Slaughter House Permits	Ice Licenses	Milk Licenses	Milk Penalties	Plumbing Permits	Plumbers' Licenses	Miscel- laneous	Total
City Commissioners	\$325,000.00												\$325,000.00
Sanitary Division		\$10.00			\$1,532.00	\$1,420.00	\$1,007.50					\$1,565.40	5,335.50
Food and Drug Division								\$4,978.00	2,330.00				7,308.00
Plumbing Division										\$5,664.00	\$3,170.00		8,834.00
Laboratories Division			\$61.00	\$1,055.50									1,116.50
Totals	\$325,000.00	\$10.00	\$61.00	\$1,055.50	\$1,532.00	\$1,420.00	\$1,007.50	\$4,978.00	\$2,330.00	\$5,664.00	\$3,170.00	\$1,565.40	\$347,794.00

DISBURSEMENTS

DIVISIONS	Salaries	Heat, Light, Power, Tele- phones	Furniture and Pictures	Improve- ments and Repairs	Printing, Stationery, Postage	Traveling, car fares,	Janitors' Supplies	Stable Expenses	Drugs and Surgical Supplies	Motor- cycles	Automob- iles and Motorcycle Main- tenance	Miscel- laneous	Total
Administration	30,282.10	\$3,838.77	\$406.50	\$1,625.45	\$1,543.21		\$321.54				\$539.41	\$2,762.15	\$41,337.13
Sanitary	61,737.17				289.44	\$288.25					260.95	419.71	63,685.52
Contagious Diseases					1,162.53					(3)\$690.00			3,847.48
Diseases	25,403.48				220.93							* 2,684.95	26,403.77
Laboratories	23,159.50				814.62	50.46		\$3,250.50			419.09	**4,085.90	32,780.07
Tuberculosis	19,460.00				177.15	360.86						495.43	20,493.44
Food and Drug	40,746.00		187.00		759.39	2,213.54					1,464.16	1,457.97	46,805.06
Plumbing	13,403.00				211.49	399.13						305.60	14,319.22
Child Hygiene	30,315.08	68.44	169.00	66.67	557.13	302.45	30.35		317.73			1,132.22	32,859.07
District Doctors	5,688.00												5,688.00
Parochial Schools	8,235.00				148.44	241.08						35.25	8,659.77
Duprenary	24,263.73		195.09	344.08	319.38	108.17			5,109.25			312.69	30,652.39
Totals	\$282,715.06	\$3,927.21	\$937.59	\$2,034.20	\$6,183.71	\$3,863.94	\$351.89	\$3,250.50	\$5,426.98	\$690.00	\$2,660.61	\$14,469.23	\$326,530.92

*Includes \$1,990.20 for reporting contagious diseases.

**Includes \$2,004.85 for Rabies Virus, Serum, etc.

